# Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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### ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN PALMER,
Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa.,
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Pitt st., opposite the Bedford Hotel. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care. Will give special attention to claims against the Government. Office on Juliana street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King.
april7'65-1y.

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
*ATTORNEYS AT LAW.*
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864.—tf.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

### DENTISTS.

C. N. HICKOK.....J. G. MINNICH, JR.

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.
*Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.*
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
jan6'65-1y.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., will spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted. Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

### PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

### HOTELS.

BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,
BY HARRY DROLLINGER.
Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

U. S. HOTEL,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
OPPOSITE READING R. R. DEPOT.
D. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.
jan6:65.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, Pa..
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.
THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.
This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.
The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.
Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.
Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.
ISAAC F. GROVE.
Bedford, April 7, 1865.

### BANKERS.

G. W. RUPP.....G. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.15,'64-tf.

### JEWELER, &c.

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 28, 1865—ly.

BLANK MORTGAGES, BONDS, PROMISARY AND JUDGMENT NOTES constantly on hand and for sale the "Inquirer" Office
Mar 10, 1865.


## Poetry.

[*From the Round Table.*]

### THE NATIONS DEAD.

Four hundred thousand men,
The brave—the good—the true,
In tangled wood, in mountain glen,
On battle plain, in prison pen,
Lie dead for me and you!
Four hundred thousand of the brave
Have made our ransomed soil their grave,
For me and you!
Good friend, for me and you!

In many a fevered swamp,
By many a black bayou,
In many a cold and frozen camp,
The weary sentinel ceased his tramp,
And died for me and you!
From Western plain to ocean tide
Are stretched the graves of those who died
For you and me!
Good friend, for me and you!

On many a bloody plain
Their ready sword they drew,
And poured their life-blood, like the rain,
A home—a heritage to gain,
To gain for me and you!
Our brothers mustered by our side,
They marched, and fought, and bravely died,
For me and you!
Good friend, for me and you.

Up many a fortress wall
They charged—those boys in blue—
'Mid surging smoke, and volleyed ball
The bravest were the first to fall!
To fall for me and you!
Those noble men,—the nation's pride,—
Four hundred thousand men have died,
For me and you!
Good friend, for me and you!

In treason's prison hold
Their martyr spirits grew
To stature like the saints of old,
While, amid agonies untold,
They starved for me and you!
The good, the patient, and the tried,
Four hundred thousand men have died,
For me and you!
Good friend, for me and you!

A debt we ne'er can pay
To them is justly due,
And to the nation's latest day
Our children's children still shall say,
"They died for me and you!"
Four hundred thousand of the brave
Made this our ransomed soil their grave,
For me and you!
Good friend, for me and you!

E. C. P.

## Miscellaneous.

### THE VALUE OF RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE.

It is hardly possible to duly appreciate the beneficial influence which religion has upon the interests of every civilized people. A nation possessed of a well regulated code, and rulers determined to carry out all the functions of their office, may force a strict observance to law and order, but it cannot do away with that harsher spirit of the people, which always follows in the pathway of vice and irreligion. Every nation needs a religious influence to give it refinement and dignity. Wherever there is no such influence we find a recklessness and want of confidence displayed which destroys all prosperity and social happiness.

Religion has very strong influence in the government of a people. Law operates by force, but religion influences the will. There is not so much compulsion in the government of a religious people. There is a general adherence to the principles of right and of justice, and a submissive spirit ready to yield to whatever these principles may dictate. But a people without religion is guided by no influence except the fear of the law. And in such an instance it is not hard to see how that they will each, with a total disregard for principle and for justice, struggle alone for the accomplishment of their own selfish ends and purposes. And where such is the case, and it cannot be otherwise where there is no religious influence, how can there be any happiness or prosperity? Men will take advantage of the law whenever the least opportunity affords itself, and if happily they meet with success and escape its penalties, they will feel just as well satisfied as if they had been guided by the dictations of a true religious conscience. Avarice among such a people must become fruitful of a great deal of injury and hatred; an evil which, when left unrestrained, will turn the most prosperous nations back towards anarchy and barbarism.

A people cannot be governed alone by law and be prosperous and happy. Mankind has a nature which is too impassionate and selfish. We need an influence continually over us which will curb our more evil propensities and take away that disposition so natural to us all of trampling upon the rignts of others whenever we think it probable that we will be unobserved by the eye of the law. And religion is just what affords this influence. It makes a people cautious. They are more careful to guard against the violation of law, for all law we believe to be founded on justice, and a violation of it is a violation of those principles which Christians advocate.

So the crime and malice, distrust and envy, are all prohibited to a great extent by the influence of religion: evils which breed the greatest injuries and are the greatest impediments to a nation's success. It is commonly thought without consideratiin, that religion is an individual concern. That it is only conducive to persoual interest. But such is not the case. There never has been a creed or principle of any kind that has had so wide a range of influence, or upon which has depended so much the prosperity of our race. Mankind is naturally social, industrious, and enterprising. But every people needs the golden chain of religion to bind them together in harmony, and exclude from them those more discordant elements of vice, which ever result in the infraction of peace and all moral and social concord.

To cherish religion, then, is to cherish an object most worthy of our regard: if we consider it, as we have done, exclusive of every other benefit aside from those which we now enjoy in the world as individuals and as nations. Even then we find it an object worthy of our highest respect, to which we owe the origin and safe preservation of all the rights and privileges which we enjoy. Let the infidel, then, many who may delight in the denunciation or scorn of religion, pause and reflect that they are endeavoring to destroy the very ground-work upon which ever has rested and still must rest, all his own personal hopes and interests, and it may be that a feeling of shame will crush out that spirit of opposition which, with a very premature consideration, they cherish against religion and its supporters.—*Evangelist.*

### THE POET BRYANT.

Mr. Bryant will be 71 years old on the 2d of November next. He bears his age well. Frost lies white upon his ample beard, but the fire of youth is in his eye, and his heart still beats strongly and steadily, with a vital force that shows no sign of serious physical decay. His mind, working alertly and clearly, is as quick in perception and as logical in deduction as it was twenty years ago. But slight and agile figure, passing rapidly among the crowds of the street, is that of a man of thirty years rather than the frame which men usually associate with a septuagenarian's weight of years. He uses no glasses to aid his vision. The nearest approach he was ever known to make to a confession of imperfect sight was in my hearing about a year ago. Going to a window to read a newspaper, he uttered a good natured remonstrance against the fineness of the print, observing that he "did't intend to wear spectacles so long as he could help it, but wished the papers would not use such small type."

In the matter of dress, Mr. Bryant is neither a Count D'Orsay nor a Horace Greeley. He greatly prefers cleanliness to style; is always tidy, but blissfully unconscious of the requirements of fashion, and, like Dominie Sampson, would quite be likely to attribute to the preservative qualities of the atmosphere the exceeding glossiness of any new garment surreptitiously introduced into his apartment over night. Yet he is orderly and precise in his intellectual life—almost to the extreme of fastidiousness and hypercriticism, as if Nature's principle of compensation were specially illustrated in his care. He has a hearty contempt for shams, snobs and silliness; admires pluck, perseverance and industry; adores Nature, and works hard for the love of work, and readily recognizes a worker when he sees him; finds his recreation in recondite studies, in green fields, babbling brooks, and the study of natural forms—in digging among the roots of language, in planting trees, making newspapers, and observing mankind—in the prattle of children and the wisdom of the schools—in short in everything that the world does and men think.

He has pleasant ways. At odd moments he invites his friends to little trials of gymnastic exercise. "Can you do that?" he said to a much younger man, suiting the action to the word by lifting himself to the top of the door by his hands, and swinging up and down and sidewise, varying the sport by grasping the door casing, and repeating the feat in a more difficult position. The junior tried it, but failed; he had not leaped so many high rail-fences in the country as Mr. Bryant had leaped, and the brown beard could not wag in air as the white one wagged. Rarely, if a fence or a gate is in the way at Roslyn, does its owner stop to dodge it or open it. He leaps it. If a horse is not harnessed, he walks. If a storm howls and a valued friend is lonely in a distant house, he trudges off with an umbrella in one hand and a boquet of flowers in the other; offering the latter and his company, where he knows that both will be welcome. —*Examiner and Chronicle.*

### STRIPPING A COUNTRY OF ITS TREES.

The following article is well worthy of a perusal. We know not its source:

The summer heats are beginning to dry up the springs and brooks which were lately so full and noisy, and the attention of observing people is again turned to the fact of the diminution, year by year, of the quantity of waters in our streams at certain seasons, in consequence of stripping the country of its trees, and converting the forests into pastures and tilled fields. Almost everywhere our rivulets and rivers show, by certain indications in their channels, that they once flowed towards the sea with a larger current than now. If we go on as we now do, we shall at length see many of our ancient water courses as nearly obliterated as Addison found them in Italy, when he wrote:—

"Sometimes, misguided by the tuneful throng,
I look for streams immortalized in song,
That lost in silence and oblivion lie:
Dumb are their fountains, and their channels dry,
Yet run forever in the Muses' skill,
And in the smooth description murmur still."

This denuding a country of its trees has made the rivers of Spain for the most part mere channels for the winter rains. The Guadalquiver, which some poet calls a "mighty river," enters the sea at Malaga without water enough to cover the loose black stones that pave its bed. The Holy Land now often misses the "latter rain," or receives it but sparingly, and the brook Kedron is a long, dry ravine, passing off to the eastward from Jerusalem to descend between perpendicular walls beside the monastery of Mar Saba to the valley of the Jordan and the Dead Sea. Mr. Marsh, in his very instructive book entitled "Man and Nature," has collected a vast number of instances showing how, in the old world, the destruction of the forests has been followed by a general aridity of the country which they formerly overshadowed. Whether there are any examples of frequent rains restored to a country by planting groves and orchards, we cannot say—but we remember when traveling at the West thirty-three years since, to have met with a gentleman from Kentucky who spoke of an instance within his knowledge in which a perennial stream had made its appearance where at the early settlement of the region there was none. Kentucky, when its first colonies planted themselves within its limits, was a region in which extensive prairies, burnt over every year by the Indians, predominated.

More than forty years since, a poet of our country, referring to the effect of stripping the soil of its trees, put these lines into the mouth of one of the aboriginal inhabitants:

"Before these fields were shorn and tilled,
Full to the brim our rivers flowed;
The melody of waters filled
The fresh and boundless wood;
And torrents dashed, the rivulets played,
And fountains spouted in the shade.

"Those grateful sounds are heard no more;
The springs are silent in the sun;
The rivers, by the blackened shore,
With lessening current run.
The realm our tribes are crushed to get
May be a barren desert yet."

The causes which operate to make the rains more frequent and the springs more regularly full in a well-wooded country, are probably more than one. Under the trees of a forest a covering of fallen leaves is spread over the ground, by which the rains are absorbed and gradually given out to the springs and rivulets. The trees also take up large quantities of this moisture in the ground, and give it out to the air in the form of vapor, which afterwards condenses into clouds and falls in showers. All the snows, likewise, that fall in forests are more slowly melted and sink more gradually and certainly into the earth than when they fall on the open fields. On the other hand, the rains that fall in an unwooded region run off rapidly by the water courses, and that, portion of them which should be reserved for a dry season is lost.

### JET.

It is now about two years since this little word has become quite prominently associated in the popular mind with the female toilet. One can indeed hardly peruse an article on the fashions of the day without meeting it at least half a dozen times, and every lady out shopping seems in quest of jet buttons, bracelets, brooches, pins, &c. But when we ask what this jet really is, whence it comes, who invented it, few are able to give a satisfactory reply. It may therefore not be amiss to explain here the nature of this important and popular article.

Jet, be it known, is a natural, not an artificial substance. Externally it ranks next to lava or polished coal, being in fact a species of earth coal, nearly related to the brown, although some naturalists would pronounce it to be hardened pitch. It burns very readily, gives out a greenish flame, and diffuses a resinous odor on combustion. Extremely fragile and brittle, it weighs somewhat heavier than water, and is found in France and Spain in the lower, and in England in the upper strata of the Jura formation, usually between or in the immediate vicinity of brown coal deposits. The substance is brought to the surface in large blocks, whose handling is very difficult on account of its brittleness. The blocks are carefully sawed into pieces approaching in size pretty closely the objects for which they are to be used. By means of a finely pointed steel the outline of the shape into which the piece is to be carved is then traced on the surface, and the work proceeds to completion with knife and chisel, like any ordinary wood carving. Last of all comes the polishing process, by which the substance, originally of a brownish color, receives the bright black lustre that has rendered it so very popular with the ladies as an article of ornament.

But as, according to SOLOMON, there is nothing new under the sun, so jet is no novelty. It was known to the ancients, who used it for the same purposes as ourselves. Jet ornaments have frequently been discovered in Roman and in ancient British tombs. Among the articles lately exhumed in Pompeii were brooches, bracelets, and chains of jet, so artistically wrought as to defy modern imitation. England has since remote times been the chief depository of jet, and manufactures of the article flourished in that country long ago. In the days of Queen ELIZABETH the town of Whitley had already established quite a reputation for the extent of its jet manufactures. In a manuscript dated 1730, entitled: "The Journey of a Portuguese Merchant, Don MANUEL GONZALES, in Great Britain," the author speaks of a jet being found in Yorkshire. In the course of the last century the use of the substance for ornaments appears to have rapidly declined, and it was left to the capricious rumor of fashion to raise its reputation once more in popular esteem.

The manufacture of jet is of no small importance to the places that have engaged in it as a regular branch of industry. The town of Whitley continues of considerable note to the present day, and exported last year over £30,000 sterling worth of jet ornaments. Its manufacturers got up an exhibition last fall, when the beauty, variety, and finish of the articles exhibited received enthusiastic praise from artistic and industrial sources. In Oviedo, in the Spanish province of Asturia, jet is also manufactured, but its products do not appear to command such high prices as the English.

### GEN. POPE AND THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

Here is a little story about General Pope which teaches one of the fine moral lessons which are always so delightful:

I heard, while at Pillow, an anecdote of Gen. Pope—an officer of ability, but sometimes a very unpleasant man, with a pompous and hectoring manner—which will bear repetition. While at his headquarters the General was approached by a rather small, plain-looking, and entirely unassuming man, in citizen's attire, with the question:—

"Are you Gen. Pope, sir?"

"That is my name," was the answer in a rather repelling tone.

"I would like to see you, then, on a matter of business."

"Call on my adjutant, sir. He will arrange any business you may have."

"But I wish to have a personal conversation with you."

"See my adjutant," in an authoritative voice.

"But—"

"Did I not tell you to see my adjutant? Trouble me no more, sir," and Pope was walking away.

"My name is Scott, General," quietly remarked the small plain man.

"Confound you! What do I care," thundered Pope, in a rising passion, "if your name is Scott, or Jones, or Jenkins, or Snooks, for the matter of that? See my adjutant, I tell you, fellow! Leave my presence!"

"I am," continued the quiet man, in his quiet way, "the Assistant Secretary of War, and—"

What a revolution those simple words made in the General's appearance and manner!

His angry, haughty, domineering air was dispelled in a moment, and a flush of confusion passed over his altered face.

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Scott, I had no idea whom I was addressing. Pray be seated; I shall be happy to grant you an interview at any time."

Possibly a very close observer might have seen a faint, half-contemptuous smile on the Secretary's lips, though he said nothing, but began to unfold his business without comment.

After that unique interview Pope and the Assistant Secretary were very frequently together, and I venture to say the latter had no reason subsequently to complain of the General's rudeness.—*New York Tribune.*

A PRACTICAL JOKE.—In Berks county, says an exchange, one of the political parties had for twenty years been in the habit of holding their nominating conventions at the House of Mr. G——

He happened on a recent occasion for the first time to be in when they had finished their business, and heard a little delegate move that "this convention adjourn *sine die.*"

"Sine die!" said Mr. G——, to a person standing near, "where's that?"

"Why that's way in the northern part of the county," said his neighbor.

"Hold on if you please, Mr. Cheerman," said the landlord, with a great emphasis and earnestness, "hold on, sir, I'd like to be heard on that question. I have kept a public house now for mor'n twenty years. I'm a poor man. I've always belonged to the party and never split in my life. This is the most central location in the county, and it's where we've allers met. I've never had nor asked an office, and have worked night and day for the party, and now I think, sir, it is contemptible to go adjourning this convention *way up to sine die,*

### WORDS.

Words! words! how swiftly they fly!—What mighty engines for good or evil!

Diverse in their nature, they flash along over the wires, and along the columns of the press; filling the hearts with hope, or fear, joy or sorrow, felicity or despair.

There are words that never die, whose memory, like the sandal wood, ever sends up a hallowed breath; and words which pass with the breath of the speaker away. There are words which carry healing to the sad heart, and words which crush and blight the young joyful hopes of the bravest spirit.

Yes, words are mighty things, and how carelessly we use them; bright, sharp weapons, quite as telling in their nature, as Minnie balls and Sharpe's rifles.

Sharper than a two-edged sword they cleave through nerve and marrow, making wounds that never heal, festering and cankering, though sometimes covered over by the withered leaves, and flowers that choke and moulder in every human heart; or by the shattered wrecks of the dead hopes and joys that are forever settling slowly, surely, downward to a grave from which there is no resurrection; but they are there, and there they stay forever.

Words, gentle, sincere and kind, from a warm, full heart, make friends which death hath no power to sever.

Words elevated and refined, ennoble and make better—pearls, diamonds, or sharp cutting weapons of which we all inherit a goodly store. Do you ever think, dear reader, how you use them, and whether pearls, diamonds or envenomed darts are most frequently in requisition?

### A WORKING MAN.

He is the noblest man of whom our free country can boast; whether at the workshop or at the plow, you find him the same noble-hearted, free, and independent being. And if there is a man in society upon whom we look with esteem and admiration, it is the independent, sober working-man. We care not whether he be a farmer, mechanic or common laborer—whether his toils are endorsed in the workshop, the field or the coal mine—whether his home is in the backwoods or the neat cottage—our admiration is the same. What a happy picture he presents; what a reward for his labor, who by his own unaided exertions, establishes for himself a respectable position in society; who commencing in poverty, by his skill and assiduity, surmounts every obstacle, overcomes every predjudice, and finally succeeds in forming a character whose value is enhanced by those who come after him. Such a man we prize as the noblest work of which nature is capable—the highest production she can boast. And let it be borne in mind by the young working man just entering upon the stage of life—let it ever lie at the foundation and be the moving spring of all his efforts—that for this situation he must strain every nerve to attain. It can be attained by all. Untiring industry and virtuous ambition never fail to find their reward. They never yet were exerted in vain, and never will be while honesty and justice find a home in the human breast.

HINTS ON ETIQUETTE.—1. The corner of a visiting card is turned down to intimate that the caller intends the compliment to include some second member of the family in the house.

2. A lady should not rise from her seat when a gentleman is brought up and introduced to her unless he is an elderly genleman or, from peculiar motives of family connection, the lady wishes to pay him the marked attention of shaking hands at a first interview.

3. After dining at a house for the first time, a card should be left the next day, or, at the latest, the third day after.

4. When people meet at the house of a common friend, they may converse together without an introduction, if they find themselves in proximity, and an occasion arises for speaking, but without a special introduction, neither lady would recognize the other if they met in public the next day.

5. "Not at home" may mean not in the house or not at home to visitors, the latter words understood, but not expressed. I fear there is no *polite* alternative; for certainly, when I drove up to a door, if my footman brought me back word, "Mrs. So-and-so is engaged," I should consider it equivalent to "cut direct." When there has been a death in the family, or if there is an illness, the servants may very properly be instructed to say that "their misstress does not receive visitors." This, under the circumstances, will readily be understood to have general signification.

6. A lady who is about to leave the city should certainly leave her own and her husband's card at all the houses where she visits, with the P. P. C, or P. F. A., which intimates her husband's departure; but she certainly should not add the name of the place to which she is going; this is never done.

DEATH OF THE GREAT ILLINOIS FARMER.—Jacob Strawn, of Jacksonville, Morgan county, Illinois, died suddenly at his residence on the 24th of August. Mr. Strawn was a very remarkable man. He went to Illinois at an early period, and commenced business as a farmer and purchaser of cattle for the western and other markets. It is said that his whole fortune at the time of his settling in Morgan county consisted of half a dollar in silver. He however, had entered 500 acres of land. But energy, industry, and perseverance, enabled him in the course of thirty-five years to amass a very large fortune. He was one of the largest landholders in the State.

Mr. Strawn went to Illinois from Ohio in 1830. Previous to moving his family to Illinois he entered about 500 acres of land near Jacksonville, at $1 25 per acre. This was the nucleus of the immense landed property he possessed when he died, amounting to between thirty and thirty-five acres. The land is now worth from $40 to $50 per acre. At this valuation Mr. Strawn's landed property alone would be worth $1,500,000. Mr. Strawn was immensely stout, would probably weigh 350 pounds, and generally rode in a low buggy. If he could get a friend, or even a stranger, to ride with him, post him on the news of the day, but especially open the gates on his property, he considered he had made quite a point for the day. During the war he was a thorough Union man, and did a great deal to moderate the Copperhead sentiment of his section of the State. A short time since he offered to give $10,000 to the State Sanitary commission, if the people of Morgan county would subscribe double that amount. The money was raised, and Mr. Strawn presented his check for the $10,000. Besides his immense real property, Mr. Strawn has a large amount of money loaned.

The following specimen of Western eloquence in the closing paragraph of the inaugural address just delivered by the Mayor of Indianola, Iowa: "With these few deregotary remarks, gentlemen, I tender you my diabolical congratulations, and subside into a useful and Union loving citizen of this great and conglomerated republic."

NOT INCLINED TO KISS THE ROD.—A Southern officer writes humorously to the Mobile Register, in reply to the accusation of a Northern Newspaper that the Southern people still praise their own Generals, and neglect to praise those who have saved the Republic. He thinks the Yankees must have queer ideas about Southern human nature if they expect anything different, and says:

"Nor do I sing pæans to the Union Generals for saving the Republic, for at the time the thing was done it struck me they saved the wrong one. It may be that I ought to feel grateful to the Generals who thrashed me and all my friends, within an inch of our lives, but, in the language of Mr. A. Ward, "I don't see it in those lamps." We all admire the artistic beauty of the style in which the Union Generals put us through; we make no attempt to suppress or disguise the fact that the thing was done handsomely in point of skill; but to denounce us as a set of ungrateful sons of guns, because we don't expend our ink and eloquence in constantly saying so, would be called, in some countries, a premeditated attempt to add insult to injury."

CURE FOR DYSENTERY.—Dr. Paige of Washington, communicates to the *Republican* of that city the following simple remedy, long known in family practice, and which was recently tried in the camp of the New-York twenty-second regiment, where there were from eighty to one hundred cases daily, and with rapid cures in every case:—In a teacup half full of vinegar, dissolve as much salt as it will take up, leaving a little excess of salt at the bottom of the cup. Pour boiling water upon the solution till the cup is two-thirds or three-quarters full. A scum will rise to the surface, which must be removed, and the solution allowed to cool. Dose, a teaspoonful three times a day until relieved. The rationale of the operation of this simple medicine will readily occur to the pathologist, and in many hundred trials I have never known it to fail in dysentery and protracted diarrhœa.

MANNERS.—"I make it a point of morality," says a writer, "never to find fault with another for his manners. They may be awkward or graceful, blunt or polite, polished or rustic. I care not what they are if the man means well. and acts from honest intentions without eccentricity or affectation. All men have not the advantage of "good society," as it is called, to school themselves in all its fantastic rules and ceremonies, if there is any standard of good sense and not upon these artificial regulations. Manners, like conversation, should be extemporaneous and not studied. I always suspect a man that meets me with the perpetual smile on his face, the same bending of the body, and the same premeditated shake of the hand. Give me the heavy, it may be rough—grip of the hand, the careless nod of recognition and when occasion requires, the homely but welcome salutation: "How are you, my old friend?"

A sturdy sergeant of one of our Massachusetts regiments being obliged to submit to the amputation of his hand, the surgeon offered to administer chloroform; but the veteran refused saying—"If cutting was to be done on him he wanted to see it," and laying his arm on the table submitted to the operation without a sigh of pain, except a firmer setting of the teeth as the saw struck the marrow. The operator, as he finished, looked at his victim with admiration, and remarked—"You ought to have been a surgeon, my man." "I was the next thing to one before I enlisted," said the hero. "What was that?" asked the doctor. "A butcher!" responded the sergeant with a smile, which despite the surroundings communicated itself to the bystanders.

WOMEN AND MEN.—Women may talk of their inherent rights as much as they please, but they cant overcome nature. Men and oaks were made to be twined, and women and ivy were made to be twined about them. Though an equality were established between calico and cassimere to-morrow, it would not be a week before all the officers would be men, and all the soldiers women. Females are perfectly willing to go ahead, provided the men go first. Set fire to a steamboat, and not a yard of dimity will budge till corduroy sets the example. So long as the men cling to the vessel, the women will cling to the men. But if the men plunge overboard, feminines plunge too. As we said before, reformers may prate about equal rights, but they can't alter the regulation of God. It is as impossible for women to free themselves irom men, as it is for steel dust to free itself ffrom its attachment to a magnet.

DOMESTIC SCENES.—These are sometimes made very mortifying as well as ludicrous by the officious interfering of children, who like to have a finger in all sorts of pies. How provoking it is, for instance, when a lady is pressing her visitor to take the last biscuit on the plate with the assurance that "there are plenty in the kitchen," to have a little daughter cry out, in the simplicity of her heart: "Mother, you are mistaken, there's only two more in the bake oven, and papa hasn't come to tea yet!"

☞ A young lady advertised in the Cleveland Plaindealer for a young gentleman to act amanuensis. He must be able to write in cipher; and when not engaged he will be expected to read poetry with feeling, converse with ease, and bo able to play cribbage and backgammon. He must expect to be kissed when she is pleased, and cuffed when she is not; but as her temper is acknowledged to be good, there will probably be more kissing than cuffing. There's a good chance for somebody.

ECHO.—In certain localities among the mountains, the traveller's voice is echoed back from a hundred sides at once, out of dark gorges, down the long slopes, from the perpendicular rocks—indeed, from everywhere, as it seems, the reverberations of lowly spoken words come rolling upon the astonished ear. There are certain positions in life, too, where a man's influence, unconscious as well as designed, finds an echo in a multitude of minds—an echo that dies not suddenly away, but is prolonged, often, far into the future, sometimes into eternity.

LOOK OUT FOR HIM.—An exchange raps on the knuckles a certain class in this good style:

When you find a man writing his advertisement and sticking it up at the post-office, or in hotels, or on the street posts, instead of publishing it in his town paper, look out for him—the very act shows that he is too close-fisted to deal with to advantage This is the "frozen truth."

"Brick" Pomeroy says there is an editor in La Crosse who has kissed so much sweetness from the lips of the girls, that he is assessed a crushed sugar, on account of the sweetness he has gathered, and the squeezing he has endured.

### SOUTHERN SUFFRAGE LAWS.

**Regulations of the Elective Franchise in the Southern States.**

The following is an abstract of the provisions in the constitutions of the late slave States in force immediately prior to the ordinances of Secession, so far as they bear on the question of the right of suffrage. It will be seen that no two of them entirely agree in any other respect than that of excluding minors, blacks, and females from voting.

DELAWARE,

by her Constitution as revised in 1831, article 4, section 1, gives the elective franchise to "every free white male citizen of the age of twenty two years, or upwards" who has resided one year in the State and the last month thereof in the county, and who has within two years paid a county tax, assessed at least six months before the election; every free white male citizen over twenty-one and under twenty-two may vote without paying any tax. Soldiers quartered in the State are not made voters thereby; idiots, insane persons, paupers, and felons are excluded from voting and the legislature may impose forfeiture of the right of suffrage as a punishment for crime.

MARYLAND,

by her Constitution, adopted in 1851, article 1, section 1, allows "every free white male person of twenty one years of age, or upwards who has resided one year in the State, six months in the county, and is a citizen of the United States, to vote in the election district in which he resides, but no adult convicted of an infamous crime, unless pardoned, and no lunatic or person *non compos mentis* shall vote.

VIRGINIA

by her old Constitution of 1851, admitted to vote "every white male citizen of Virginia of twenty one years, who has resided two years in the State and twelve months in the county except persons of unsound mind, paupers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers seamen, or marines in the United States service, or persons convicted of bribery, or some infamous offence; persons in the military and naval United States service not to be deemed residents by virtue of being stationed therein.

NORTH CAROLINA,

by her Constitution of 1776, prescribed three bases of suffrage:

1. All freemen twenty-one years old who have lived in the country twelve months, and have had a freehold of fifty acres for six months, may vote for a member of the Senate.

2. All freemen of like age and residence who have paid public taxes may vote for members of the House of Commons for the county.

3. The above two classes may, if residing or owning a freehold in a town, vote for members of the House of Commons for such town provided they shall not already have voted for a member for the county and *vice versa.*

By the Constitution, as amended in 1855, all freemen twenty one years of age, living twelve months in the State, and owning a freehold of fifty acres for six months, should vote, except that

"No free negro, free mulattoor free person of mixed blood descended from negro ancestors to the fourth generation inclusive, (though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person), shall vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons.,

It strikes us that the above clause is rather severe on white blood!.

SOUTH CAROLINA,

by her Constitution of 1790, prescribed that every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen, and two years a resident of the State, having owned a freehold of 50 acres, or a town lot for six months or in default thereof, having paid a tax of three shillings sterling shall vote for members of either house. No person, however was eligible to such a seat except a free white man, of the age of twenty one years, a citizen, and for three years a resident of the State; and, if a resident in the district, he must own five hundred acres of land and ten negroes, or real estate to the value of £150 sterling; if a non-resident, he shall own a freehold therein worth £500.

This was amended in 1808, giving the suffrage to "every free white man of the age of twenty one years (paupers and non commissioned officers and privates, United States Army excepted,) being a citizen and resident for two years, with a freehold of fifty acres or a town lot for six months in the district, or in default thereof being himself for six months a resident of the district."

GEORGIA,

by her Constitution, adopted in 1793, declares that "the electors of the General Assembly shall be citizens of the age of twenty-one years, who have resided two years in the State and shall have paid all taxes required of them and resided six months in the county."

KENTUCKY.

by her Constitution adopted in 1850, makes every free white male citizen of the age of twenty one years, who has resided two years in the State, one year in the county, and sixty days in the precinct, a voter.

TENNESSEE,

by her Constitution, adopted in 1824, gave the election franchise to every free white man of the age of twenty one years being a citizen of the United States, and for six months a citizen of the county; provided that all persons of color, who are competent witnesses in a court of justice against a white man, may vote.

LOUISIANA,

by the old Constitution of July 31st, 1852, gave the ballot to every free, white man who attained the age of twenty one years, and has resided twelve months in the State and six months in the parish.

MISSISSIPPI,

makes every free white male person of twenty one years of age, who shall be a citizen of the United States, who has resided one year in the State and four months in the county, a qualified elector.

ALABAMA

is the same as Mississippi, with the substitution of three months, residence in the county.

FLORIDA,

limits the suffrage to "every free white male person" of twenty one years of age a citizens of the United States, two years a resident of the State and six months of the county—duly enrolled in the militia—and duly registered provided that no soldier or seaman quartered therein shall be deemed a resident and the legislature may exclude from voting for crime.

ARKANSAS,

makes every free white male citizen of the United States twenty one years of age who shall have resided six months in the State, a qualified voter in the district where he resides, except that no soldier, seaman or marine in the United States service can vote in the State.

TEXAS

gives the v

# Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 20, 1865.



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### THE ELECTIONS—THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.

The elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa are over and sufficiently accurate received to indicate with certainty the overwhelming defeat of the Copperheads and sympathizers with the rebellion. The contest in Pennsylvania was declared by the opposition to be upon negro equality, if so, the rosult is bad for the Cops. The true issue, however, has been upon the question of reconstruction, and upon this the Union party went before the people with a platform whose meaning could not be misunderstood, and the people have ratified that platform, as Pennsylvanian's position upon the question of reconstruction, by a most overwhelming majority. The Old Keystone has spoken and her voice will not be unheeded in the councils of the nation. Her voice has been the key note of the Union party over the whole country. Ohio and Iowa have, in reality, had practically the same issue before them, however much politicians may have endeavored to befog the people in regard to it. Iowa in addition to the reconstruction question took high ground in favor of universal suffrage and her people have sanctioned it by fifteen thousand majority. So much for what has been done. Coming events casts their shadows before them—Newark, New Jersey has cast a dark shadow, for the fossilized democracy of that state, that indicates progress even in New Jersey. Those who persistently believe in the talismanic influence of the word Democracy, without regard to principle, may take a lesson from the election returns, and learn, that a free people, who have just saved their Government from destruction and their country from anarchy, are not prepared to depute to their late enemies the work of reconstruction. The question of repudiating the national debt and breaking the national faith has also been definitely settled. Pennsylvania has also declared unequivocally in favor of that protection to American industry, so long needed and so necessary to the permanent prosperity of the whole country. Let her voice be heeded in this also and in a few years, we will, under Providence, be blessed with such a degree of prosperity as the world has never yet seen, and while, our country so gloriously free, so richly endowed with every blessing, stands peerless among the peerless among the nations of the Earth, Pennsylvania, with her coal, her oil, her iron, her varied manufactures, her internal and external commerce, her canals, her railroads, her grand old mountains, her fertile valleys and her life-giving fountains, shall stand forth first and fairest in all the bright galaxy of stars, that so gloriously illume the flag of the free.

### IN TRIBULATION.

The old adage that troubles never come singly has been fully verified by the so-called Democracy in the recent elections. Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa all came in a troop. and were quite enough to try the patience and test the faith of the staunchest of their leaders, but the unkindest cut of all came from Andy Johnson on the day of the Pennsylvania election, when he addressed the negro troops in Washington. Because he, in his magnanimity, had pardoned many of their traitorous crew, they took it for granted, that he was about to turn his back upon his friends and Tyler like, sell himself to his country's enemies. They accordingly began to pin his name upon their flags, and profess to adopt his policy in the administration of the government, when lo! he makes a speech and says "*He that is most meritorious and virtuous and intellectual and well informed must stand highest without regard to color.*" What a fall was there, in the eyes of the Democracy. They suddenly remembered that this "drunken buffoon" was not long since a "Journeyman Tailor," belonging to the "Poor White Trash" in Tennessee, and quite as suddenly forgot their late gratitude for the pardon of their leaders. Why cannot the Democracy still adopt the President's sentiments? Do they fear that *merit, virtue and intelligence* will tell disastrously upon their ranks, if they should be made the test of privilege, rank and equality? Truly they are in a most desperate quandary. To go forward, and follow the President, is to acknowledge the Union party as right. Their present position, if they have any, is untenable. To go backward is utter destruction. Terror stricken they stand aghast and know not what to do. Truly may they exclaim of their future prospects,

"O dark, dark, dark, amid the blaze of noon,
Irrevocably dark, total eclipse
Without all hope of day!"

Thus traitors meet their doom, and treason its reward.

### HOW IS IT?

The copperhead papers and speakers throughout the state have persistently declared that the issue insolved in the political campaign, was negro suffrae. The State has adopted the Union platform by a majority of from 20,000 to 25,000. Has it declared in favor of Negro Suffrage? What say you, prophets and seers of the Democracy? Do you accept the verdict as rendered upon your own construction of the issue?

*In the sere and yellow leaf.*—The forests around our town, and the Democracy in Pennsylvania.

*Gloomy*—The weather, and the prospects of the copperheads.

### RESTORATION OF POSTAL FACILITIES TO THE SOUTH.

When we incidentally read of the reopening of Post Offices and Postal routes and the repairing and extension of telegraphic communications throughout the Southern States, we are apt to give it no more than a passing notice, and fail entirely to appreciate the immense importance, not only to the South but to the whole country, of the reopening of mail communication and the pouring of daily and hourly instalments of books, papers, letters, &c., representing the thoughts, ideas and opinions of all sections, into the heretofore benighted regions of the South. Free communication and interchange of thought is the lever of the world's progress, as indicated by the experience of all ages. The South for years before the rebellion had neither a free mail, free speech, nor a free press, with them we would never have had a rebellion. The danger of a future rebellion can now be averted by preserving the freedom of the press and of the mails thro'-out the length and breadth of the land. One of the great motive powers of civilization is free, untrammelled thought, as expressed through periodicals, newspapers, in speeches and books and in the freedom of social intercourse. Its liberalizing influence upon the ignorance, bigotry, and selfishness of the hitherto isolated communities of the South, will be like the genial rays of the early summer sun upon the Earth as it emerges from the ice and storms of winter, quickening into life and energy the hitherto dormant powers of that region, and infusing a progressive spirit into its people that will soon make those long barren, wastes to bud and blossom as the rose, and crown with plenty, wealth, happiness and liberty all her inhabitants. We will hail with joy the day when not only all the old mail routes in the South are reopened but when many new ones shall be added, for they are the ties that bind our Union stronger than armed men and bayonets. But with these must go the minister of the gospel and the school teacher. When school-house and church stand side by side upon every hill top throughout the sunny south and all her children learn to read and write and think, we shall dismiss every fear of the cannon and bayonet being ever again required to preserve our national integrity.

### THE PRESIDENT'S PLATFORM.

While politicians all over the country, of all shades of opinion, are shouting out, each that he is the true supporter of President Johnson, we notice that they are all somewhat shy of the most important part of the President's platform.

Mr. Johnson declares that "slavery is incompatible with free and republican government," and he holds further that there is but one way to get rid, finally and forever, of the evil. Here are his own words:

"The mode by which this great change—the emancipation of the slave—can be effected, is properly found in the power to amend the Constitution of the United States. This plan is effectual and of no doubtful authority; and while it does not contravene the timely exercise of the war power by the President in his Emancipation Proclamation, it comes stamped with the authority of the people themselves, acting in accordance with the written rule of the supreme law of the land, and must therefore give more general satisfaction and quietude to the distracted public mind."

We call the attention of influential political leaders to these wise words of the President. Emancipation he holds to be so necessary, that he wrote in the same letter from which we have quoted above: "It is in vain to attempt to reconstruct the Union with the distracting element of slavery in it." The true way to secure emancipation, he goes on to say, is by the passage of the Constitutional Amendment.

Thus he adopts this important measure as his own: to oppose that is to oppose him, as he very well understands, and he is not a man to be blinded by loud pretentions of support from men who at the same time stab him by defeating the most important measure of his policy. When politicians now claim to represent Mr. Johnson, and to be his special supporters, the people will ask: What do you say to the Constitutional Amendment? It has not yet passed—will you, do you support it? Have you used your influence with your party friends, to induce them to pass it? Have you openly and clearly committed yourself in favor of it?

It is of no use to say the issue is past—it is not; the amendment is not yet ratified by the requisite number of states. It lacks the vote of three states, we believe. In at least two of those states, elections will be held this fall. It is very easy for parties, so "harmonious" as each of the leading parties now claims to be, to press upon their leaders in those states the open support of the amendment, and thus to secure its passage; that will be an assurance to the country that Mr. Johnson is really receiving support.

But if either party in these states opposes the amendment, its professions elsewhere will be received with suspicion. The people, who *do* support the President, will say to these party leaders: In the only places where you have a chance to do anything you do wrong; in the only states where your support is important to President Johnson you oppose him; what then is your support worth? what is the value of your hollow professions?

Here, therefore, is a test: When any politician, no matter of what party or faction, claims to "support President Johnson," ask him what he thinks of the Constitutional Amendment; if his reply is not clear, loud and definite, you may be sure that his pretentions are false.—*Evening Post.*

### ELECTION NEWS.

The Union majority exceeds that of Lincoln several thousand and will be in the neighborhood of 25,000. Thirty-eight out of forty-two counties officially reported, show Union gains.

Ohio gives a Union majority of thirty thousand or more.

Iowa gives a clear union majority of over fifteen thousand.

C. C. C. in the election returns, means Cold comfort for Copperheads.

*Muddy*—Democratic lucubrations over the election returns.

*Elongated*—The visages of the Democratic prophets who predicted a victory in Pennsylvania.

### THE LESSONS OF EXPERIENCE.

Less than five pears ago, the secession of the Southrons having left the friends of Protection in a majority in either House of Congress, they improved their opportunity by framing and passing what is known as the Morrill and has been stigmatized by its enemies as the *im*moral Tariff. Though moderate in its rates of duty, it was unmistakable in its purpose, and was at once vehemently denounced by Free Traders as a measure of insane Prohibition—of Japanese isolation. We were to have no more foreign trade, or next to none, till its repeal, clamored *The Times* (London,) as well as the great body of Economist *doctrinaires*, including even so masculine a thinker as Harriet Martineau. That we had set our faces stubbornly toward the Dark Ages and decreed the inexorable expulsion from our shores of that large and respectable class of Europeans who live to supply us with the Wares and Fabrics of the Old World was devoutly believed. And, so long as the War lasted, they could not be made to realize that our subsisting commerce was not the factitious and transitory result of our belligerent necessities.

But the War was ended nearly or quite six months ago. We have long since ceased to import Niter, Lead, Arms, Army Blankets, or anything of the sort. Our armies have in good part been dissolved and the men sent home. And yet though our exports are reduced nearly to a minimum by the War's suspension of Cotton-growing we are nevertheless importing foreign products—mainly Wares and Fabrics—at the rate of not less than Three Hundred Millions worth per annum—importing, to say the least quite as largely as our existing means of payment will warrant. And we are likely to import more rather than less so soon as we can grow the crops wherewith larger importations may be paid for.

And we are paying Federal Taxes alone at the rate of fully Ten Millions of Dollars per week, or Five Hundred Millions per annum, Though our volunteers are not all disbanded yet and though many bills for War expenses are from day to day presented and paid we are already more than paying our current expenses including the exceptionally high rates of interest on our vast Debt. Our two last monthly Treasury balance sheets have astonished the civilized world by exhibiting in either instance a diminution by several Millions of Dollars of the principal of our Debt and a corresponding reduction of the annually accruing interest.

We are confident that no other nation ever paralleled this so closely on the heels of a gigantic and devastating War.

Our Labor is generally well employed and rewarded. There have rarely been fewer men vainly seeking work in our City than now. In a long inland journey whence we have recently returned, we could hear of no dearth of employment anywhere. We doubt that there are One Thousand men looking for manual labor in the two States of Wisconsin and Minnesota which together have about One Million inhabitants. An average mechanic receives in Central Minnesota the price of three bushels of Wheat or fifteen bushels of potatoes for a day's work; a common laborer is paid the price of two bushels of Wheat or ten bushels of Potatoes; and there is work for more men than can be had. We do not believe there were a hundred men looking for work or wanting it in the two cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, with a joint population of 20,000.

Of course, there is some grumbling, as there always is. One would have the evidences of our National Debt taxed; though—as we have all that Debt to borrow afresh at very short dates—the effect of this would inevitably be to raise the rate of interest, so as to take five dollars out of the Treasury for every four it put in. If you tax the bonds, the lender will take that circumstance into account in making his bids for the new loans whereby most of those now running must soon be replaced; so, that, instead of gradually working our average rate of interest down to five if not to four per cent, we shall have to pay six or seven, as now.

This project of lightening our burdens by taxing our Debt is as futile as it is perfidious.

But prices are too high. Admit it. Our paper makers ask too much for their paper, compelling us to charge accordingly for our issues; the Cotton spinners are making (we are told) large profits; the farmers are getting high prices for their products; the laboring class demand liberal wages; the landlords require big rents. All this, we presume, is so; yet we are all getting on. Merchants are selling many goods and getting pay for them; farmers are thriving; laborers are generally comfortable; newspapers are well supported as we can attest. We doubt whether this American People—we speak more especially of the States that took no part in the late revolt—were ever doing better than now. Considering our mountain of National and local Debt this is remarkable.

Of course an effort will be made next Winter to reduce the Tariff; but we cannot believe that it stands any chance of success. How should it? Suppose we had, for the last two or three years, been supplied with cheaper Paper cheaper Calicoes, cheaper Iron from Europe, how should we have paid for them? How should we pay for them overthrown on the assumption that the country had been reduced by it to idleness and embarrassment. Shall such facts be overborne? The South and the West are now largely increasing or repairing their factories; woolen mills, &c, are being erected or refitted almost everywhere. Let well enough alone, while we work our way back to Specie Payments, which will give us cheaper Goods, cheaper Food, cheaper Labor, cheaper Paper. If we can only refrain from doing mischief the country will rapidly increase her annual product until the Debt shall seem a bagatelle and every interest rejoice in a substantial, enduring prosperity.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

now? We have very little Cotton, and can have little more for a year yet. Tobacco ditto. Rice ditto. Our product of Gold and Silver cannot be essentially increased till we shall have pushed our Pacific Railroad up to the Rocky Mountains on one side or over the Sierra Nevada on the other; and we are exporting too many Bonds to sell at 70—that is agreeing to pay $100 a few years hence, with six per cent interest thereon, for every $70 loaned us. The less of this business we do, the better for us and our children.

Every Protective Tariff we have had has found our Industry paralyzed and left it active and prosperous. Never yet was one

## GENERAL NEWS.

### AGRICULTURAL.

The wheat crop of Minnesota this year will be 9,000,000 bushels, with an average of 24 bushels to the acre.

Twenty-seven thousand bales of cotton will be produced this year along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, against 5,000 last year.

The cotton raised in Texas by the Germans is cleaner and finer than that grown by negroes.

### LEGAL.

The will of the late Mr. Cobden, executed the day before his death, has been sworn to as under $8,000 sterling.

The United States District Court at Chicago has decided that a married woman, in Illinois or Wisconsin may sue her husband, as well as other parties, to recover her own estate.

Mr. L. C. Berry has just recovered a judgment in the Supreme Court at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for $300 against the United States Marshal for illegal arrest and imprisonment in 1862.

### MILITARY.

The First District of Columbia Colored Regiment returned to *Washington* on the 8th, and their colored fellow-citizens gave them a reception and dinner the following.

Gen. Conner has declared war to the knife against the North-Western savages, and ordered his officers not to leave a trail, when once struck, until they have overtaken and punished them.

The Military Department of New Mexico has been abolished.

The office of Provost-Marshal in the Washington District has been abolished.

### FINANCIAL.

The English Confederate bondholders are endeavoring to induce the London Stock Exchange to admit them to quotation.

Fears are entertained of a financial crisis in England on account of large cotton speculations in Liverpool and Manchester.

The business done in American securities in London is unprecedented since the breaking out of the Rebellion. Five-Twenties were quoted at 70a70½ on Sept. 30.

M. Moreau, an eminent French financial statesman, is in this country studying its financial and commercial condition.

The treasure captured among Jefferson Davis's effects has been counted at the Treasury Department and amounts to $87,878 and $9,822 in silver.

The receipts of the United States for the quarter ending June 30, 1865, exclusive of trust funds, were $618,464,820, and the expenditures, $675,767,411.

The State of New York has received $262,763 from the General Government for moneys advanced in 1861 for the equipment of regiments, &c.

### CRIME AND CASUAITIES.

A bookkeeper named Bernard Straub was arrested in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 10th, charged with defrauding his employers, and while being conveyed across the river jumped overboard and was drowned.

Dismal Swamp, Va., is on fire, and thousands of acres have already been burned over, greatly to the inconvenience of the bears, deer, &c., in which it abounds.

Highway robberies are of almost daily occurrence in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and a Vigilance Committee has been organized to inflict summary punishment upon the desperadoes.

Four thousand barrels of oil and thirteen engine-houses and derricks were burned at Pithole, Pa., on the 9th inst. The fire spread over an area of five acres. Loss, $150,000.

A man in Nashville, Tenn., shot his young wife six times, one day last week, for having proved unfaithful to him. She died on the spot.

An attempt was made on the 7th to burn the celebrated Spotswood Hotel in Richmond, Va., and the house being filled with men, women and children, a terrible scene ensued; but the fire was extinguished and "nobody hurt."

### LITERARY.

M. Theirs is about to publish a History of Florence.

De Bow is about to resume the publication of his review.

Dr. Bard is soon to revive *The Memphis Avalanche*, suspended in 1862.

Robert E. Lee was installed as President of Washington College, at Lexington, Va., on the 5th inst. At Gen. Lee's request, the ceremonies were of a very unostentatious character.

A paper called *The Journal of Freedom*, advocating universal suffrage, has been established in Raleigh, N. C., by the Federal officers.

A monument is to be erected over the grave of Edgar A. Poe in Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Charles Dickens has been seriously ill at Paris from the effect of sun-stroke, but is recovering.

The Empress Eugene has published a pamphlet on Mexico, for circulation among her friends, called: "Mexico from a Providential Point of View."

Geo. Augustus Sala, quondam American correspondent of *The London Telegraph*, is lecturing in Scotland on "Three Phases of Civilization—the United States, Mexico and Algeria."

A life of Samuel Adams, by W. V. Walls, is announced by Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

### RELIGIOUS.

The American Bible Society have sent agents to Tennessee, Virginia, Alabama, and Florida to labor among the freedmen.

In the Episcopal Convention at Philadelphia delegates from three of the late rebellious States were admitted.

Seven thousand dollars were recently donated at St. Lazarus's Church, Memphis, Tenn., toward a cathedral in honor of the late Bishop Polk and others.

A Roman Catholic congress is soon to be held at Treves, Germany, at which the most eminent Catholics in Europe will be present.

A new Catholic church is building in Washington.

The recently published views of Henry Ward Beecher on future punishment, in which there is a leaning to Universalism, is causing much discussion.

The Tennessee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, recommends that the word South be stricken from the name of their Church.

The Presbytery of Sagamon, Ill., recently denounced interference with the preaching of the Gospel either by civil or military authority.

At the Methodist Conference on the 7th, at Edgefield, Tenn., great enthusiasm was manifested at the introduction of Bishop Soule, the oldest Bishop of that faith in the world. A recess was had, during which he received the congratulations of clergymen from all parts of the world.

Alderman Phillips, a Hebrew, has been elected Lord Mayor of London, Eng.

The pope is opposed to secret societies and Free-masonary in particular, and censures the Sovereigns who protect them.

The Presbyterian Synod of Virginia, in session at Lynchburg, Va., on the 7th, voted to maintain a separate church organization in that state.

### POLITICAL.

The Connecticut election, which took place on the 2d, resulted in the defeat of the negro suffrage Constitutional Amendment by from 3,000 to 5,000 majority.

The Radical Republicans of Wisconsin held a convention at Janesville last week, and expressed themselves in favor of impartial suffrage as the only basis of the safe reconstruction and future security of the Union.

The election for delegates to the Florida State Convention was held on the 2d.

The North Carolina Convention met at Raleigh on the 2d, and organized.

Gen. Terry has designated nine members of the Richmond City Council and nine Aldermen—being a majority of each body elected in July—who are to qualify and organize for the purpose of appointing officers to conduct the Virginia Congressional election to take place on the 12th.

Gov. Perry will, it is understood, be chosen Senator from South Carolina.

The Louisiana election of State officers and Members of Congress takes place on the first Monday in November.

The South Carolina election will be held October 18. James L. Orr is nominated for Governor.

The Alabama State Convention has reconsidered the resolution to pay the debts contracted during the war, and has repudiated both the State and Confederate debt. They have also passed an ordinance which practically excludes negro testimony from the courts.

In Mississippi the negroes have been placed upon an equality with the whites in the courts of law.

Col. Chaner has been elected Delegate to Congress from New Mexico.

William Lloyd Garrison is to make a lecturing tour this Autumn in the West.

The North Carolina Convention has declared the ordinance of secession null and void, abolished Slavery forever in that State, and ordered an election for Governor and members of the Legislature to be held Nov. 9.

Garret Davis's Kentucky delegation is in Washington, asking the removal of Gov. Palmer.

The colored people of St. Louis, Mo., held a meeting on the 2d, to take measures for securing the right of suffrage.

The Honorable John Minor Botts is a candidate for Congress in the Lynchburg District, Va.

Col. J. W. Forney has concluded that negro suffrage in the South ;would be injurious at present.

The majority of Gen Humphreys over Judge Fisher for Governor of Mississippi is 10,000.

The new State of Colorado has voted against negro suffrage.

Maj-Gen. N. P. Banks has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Sixth District of Massachusetts.

The North Carolina election takes place on the first Thursday in November.

### MISSISSIPPI.

**Governor Sharkey on Negro Testimony.—He Orders it to be Received in the Civil Courts.**

JACKSON, MISS., September 28.—Quiet reigns in this locality at present. The politicians are resting their claims before the dear people, who will decide on Monday next the fate of each. The villains who were recently engaged in shooting negroes for the "fun of the thing," and stealing cotton because it was the "custom of the country," have subsided, because both the fun and the custom are played out.

Governor Sharkey's proclamation which appears in the papers this morning, is the theme of conversation, and has provoked a great deal of comment *pro* and *con*. There has been much controversy, both in the public prints and in the bar-rooms; where politicians and other loafers "most do congregate," regarding the admission of negro testimony in courts of justice. While they were heartily tired and anxious to get rid of the Freedman's Bureau Court, before which a white man stood but a slim chance, they could not consent to the policy of allowing the negro the right of testimony before their civil tribunals even in cases where Sambo should be the plaintiff or defendant in the suit.

A few days ago it became known here that Colonel Thomas, Assistant Commissioner for Freedman for the State, had turned over the business of his court to the Mayor of Vicksburg. There was a great howl raised, and the *News* of this city called upon Governor Sharkey to suspend from office the aforesaid Mayor for receiving negro testimony. The proclamation of the Governor, however, has put a quietness to the matter, and the malcontents can do nothing but grin and bear it. As the proclamation explains the matter fully I append it:—

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, JACKSON, September 25, 1865.—By an order bearing date the 10th inst., Colonel Samuel Thomas Assistant Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau in this State, proposes to transfer to the civil authorities of the State the right to try all cases in which the rights of freedmen are involved, either for injuries done to their persons or property. This propisition is made, however, on condition that "the judicial officers and magistrates of the Provisional Government of the State will take for their mode of procedure the laws now in force in this State, except so far as those laws make a distinction on account of color, and allow negroes the same rights and privileges as are accorded to white men before their courts," by which I understand that negroes shall be allowed to testify in cases where their interest is involved.

And believing that the late constitutional amendment which abolished slavery abolished all laws which constituted a part of the policy of the system of slavery, and in declaring that the negro shall be protected in his person and property establishes principles which of themselves entitle the negro to sue and be sued. and, as a necessary incident of such right, that he is made competent as a witness according to the laws of evidence of the State: Now, therefore, I, William L. Sharkey, Provisional Governor of Mississippi, with a view of securing to our citizens the rights of trial before their own officers and under their own laws, rather than by a military tribunal and by military law, do horeby proclaim and make known that in all cases, civil or criminal, in which the rights of negroes are involved, either for injuries done to their persons or property or in matters of contract, the testimony of negroes may be received, subject to the common-law rules of evidence as regards competency and credibility which precail in regard to white persons. And I do therefore accept the proposition of Colonel Samuel Thomas Assistant Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau of this State and request that no freedman's court shall hereafter be organized, and that those already in existence be closed, and instructed to transfer the cases before them to the civil authorities; and I hereby instruct all judicial officers and magistrates to act accordingly, until the Legislature shall act upon the subject.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State affixed, this day and date above written.

W. L. SHARKEY.
Provisional Governor of Mississippi.

### TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

**Nine Persons Instantly Killed!—Thirty Men, Women and Children Reported wounded!**

One of the most horrible railroad accidents that has hoccurred during the present year, happened on Saturday afternoon, on the Pennsylvania railroad three miles this side of Lancaster, as the Day Express train reached that point, *en route* for Philadelphia. The train consisted of seven cars: The front axle of the third car breaking, that end of the car at once fell to the track, and as the train was under full headway, the rear cars ran into the one to which the accident occurred, crushing to death nine persons and maiming a large number of others—rumor says thirty or more. The scene is said to have been heart-rending and sickening in the extreme. The shrieks and groans of the wounded and dying were such as to unman the stoutest heart, and cause many passengers to leave the vicinity of the accident to obtain relief from the sad spectacle presented. The following is a list of the persons who were instantly killed, or died within a few moments after the accident occurred:

Mrs. James P. Barr, wife of the Surveyor General of Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Willett, of New Cumberland, Cumberland county, Pa.
Mrs. Zette, of Milwaukie, Wisconsin.
Colonel Butler, of Lewistown, Pa.
Mrs. Butler, (wife of the above,) Lewistown, Pa.
Bernard Butler, Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office, Harrisburg.
Mrs. Phillips, of Ohio.
A daughter of Mrs. Phillips, aged about 15 years.
Another daughter of Mrs. Phillips, aged 10 years.

It is said that from thirty to forty persons were wounded—and there is no cause to doubt the truth of the report, as it seems incredible that a smaller number would be injured, when the list of killed is so extensive as the above.

Among those reported wounded are James P. Barr, Surveyor General, and Mrs. Wolfinger, of Harrisburg.

The bodies of the persons killed were forwarded to the West on the express train of Sunday morning. That of Mrs. Willetts was brought to this city, and after being placed in a neat coffin, was sent to New Cumberland.

We are informed that the railroad track was torn up for a distance of a hundred yards or more, and that three or four cars were shattered to pieces. A bar of railroad iron penetrated entirely through the body of one of the men killed. Some of the bodies are said to have been horribly mutilated.

Among the parties wounded some are reported as having arms and legs broken, and others sustained injuries of every conceivable form.

The accident is attributed to defective iron in the axle that broke, the car to which it was attached having been in good condition.

Before going to press a rumor reached us that five of the persons wounded died yesterday.

### CHAMP FERGUSON.

**He is Sentenced to be Hung.—The day of Exetntion Fixed for the 20th inst.**

NASHVILLE, Oct. 9.—The papers in the case of Champ Ferguson, which were forwarded to Washington for the President's approval, returned to day. The sentence was read to Ferguson in his cell by Colonel Shafter, the commandant of the post, which was that he be hanged by the neck until he be dead, on the 20th of October between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2' o' clock P. M. Ferguson received the announcemeut of this execution with apparent unconcern. Not a muscle of his face moved. He was taken out riding this afternoon by his guards. He is in apparent good health, and is, to all outward appearances, regardless of his fate.

**Severe Earthquake in California.**

The severest earthquake ever felt at San Francisco occurred at a quarter before one o'clock on Sunday afternoon last, and frightened almost the entire population of the city out of their houses into the streets. Services were over in most of the churches. The large congregation of the Unitarian church was being dismissed when the shock commenced. Ladies shrieked; all pushed for the doors faster than they could be accommodated with exit. Similar scenes took place at St. Mary's Cathedral, and at some other churches and Sunday schools. The rush was so great from the Catholic church on Vallego street that the large doors to the main entrance were carried away, and several persons were injured by being trampled upon. The walls of many buildings were cracked in many places. More or less plastering fell from perhaps half the ceilings of the city. The entire front of a four-story brick building just erected on Third street, fell outward, covering about half of that wide street with fragments. One independently constructed chimney of the Lick House fell and crushed through the roof of the room, coming down upon the tables and dishes to the astonishment of the boarders who were taking lunch. Three of the servants were injured. Two Chinamen were badly injured by the falling of a fire wall on Jackson street. The City Hall bell commenced ringing from the vibration of the tower. The City Hall is damaged in the front wall to the extent that a portion must be rebuilt at a cost of several thousand dollars. The old Merchant's Exchange building opposite the Custom House will probably require re-buiding. Fissures two or three inches wide were opened in the ground in the lower part of the city, where it is made land; and some of it was elevated many inches above its former level. The tide rose very high at the time of the shock, and fell very low immediately afterwards. Ten or eleven distinct shocks were felt after the first shock, up to five o'clock Monday morning, as well as a number of slighter visitations. It is estimated that the losses will amount to $100,000, and may exceed that sum.

Brief accounts from Sacramento, Stockton and San Jose represents the shock as the severest ever felt in those cities. It was not felt at Marysville nor at Placerville; but the town of Santa Cruz felt the shock more severely than any other of the State. Several brick houses were so badly damaged that partial reconstruction will be necessary. The ground along the river opened in fissures and spouted water like geysers. The people are unable to use some of the wells, which are either dry or filled with sand.

EMIGRATION FROM CANADA.—Within the last twelve months, from one or two streets of the city of St. Johns, nearly one hundred mechanics have taken their departure for the States! Many of these were fine young fellows—manly, honest, and industrious. They were anxious to remain at home with their parents, their sisters, their brothers, and their schoolmates, but "times were dull"—there was nothing doing, and little prospect of improvement. The house joiners, the blacksmiths, the masons, feared for the coming winter, and decided not to await the probable penury that lay before them in case they remained here.—*St. Johns Paper.*

### Politico Religious Aspects of Italy.

The *Evangelical Christendom* says that king Victor Emmanuel, as he advances in life, begins to feel the superstitious terrors of the Romish Church and is filled with remorse for the personal and political offences of his past life. Hence, it is said, the recent attempts at reconciliation with Rome, which might have been successful but for the blind obstinacy of the men who are around the Pope and for which the political and religious reformers of Italy alike give them their thanks. In the meantime a spirit of persecution has been stirred up against persons of the Reformed faith all over Italy; and the priests are everywhere exerting themselves to bring up their flocks to the polling booth in the forthcoming elections to vote for candidates who will support the cause of the Church. If a majority can be returned in favor of reconciliation with the Church, it is thought they will meet with little opposition on the part of the King. But in the meantime the government proceeds with great energy in its work of consolidating the newly won liberties of the people. The Minister of Instruction was lately induced to resign; and his successor has already given notice of his intention to introduce into the new Parliament the measure for the secularization of the revenues of the monasteries and nunneries which was so unaccountably withdrawn in the last session. With such projects on foot it is plain there never can be real peace between Italy and Rome. There is another measure in which the government has displayed much energy. The cholera made its appearance at Ancona, and committed dreadful ravages among the population. The priests attempted to persuade the people that this was Heaven's judgment on accouct of the backslidings of the government, but the ministers faced the storm, sent money and gifts to the town; the commander of the district shifted his headquarters inso the heart of the infected city, and confidence and quiet were restored. It is satisfactory to add that the pestilence has now subsided.

**Attempted Escape of Dr Mudd.**

We have obtained from an officer of the steamer *Thomas A. Scott*, the full particulars of Dr. Mudd's attempted escape, differing in many particulars from the accounts hitherto published. The prisoners at the Tortugas were allowed the liberty of the island except on the day of a vessel's departure. At night they are expected to sleep within the fort. The night previous to the return of the *Thomas A. Scott*, Dr Mudd slept outside the fort, in a shed, and the next morning he quietly walked on board the steamer, disappeard into the lowest deck, and sent a fireman for Quartermaster Kelly. This was the last that was seen of him. Soon after he was missed at the fort, and an officer and squad sent down to search the vessel. On the very bottom of the vessel lay a platform, resting on two cross beams; the officer thrust his sword under one side, and the colored soldier inserted a bayonet under the other. The roar of pain that immediately rose told that both sword and bayonet had reached their mark; the platform was raised, and Dr. Mudd arose and returned to his status of a captive prisoner. He was immediately brought to the fort and the thumb-screws applied to him, and under the pressure of pain he acknowledged that Kelly with whom he had formed an acquaintance within a few days, had agreed to help him to escape on the promise of receiving Mudd's gold watch. Kelly was thereupon marched to the fort, a drum-head court-martial held, and he was sentenced to six years' imprisonment and hard labor in the Tortugas.—The vessel then sailed without Mudd or Kelly, and the papers were forwarded to Washington for confirmation.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

**New Application of Paper.**

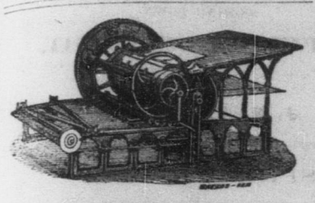
Paper pipes are composed of paper and bitumen, and the process of their manufacture is very simple. Paper of a width equal to the required length of the pipe, is passed through a cistern of molten bitumen. Upon a cylinder or core having its diameter equal to the required bore of the pipe, this paper is then wound, under pressure from a heavily-weighted cylinder, revolving in connection with the core. This insures an equal distribution of the bitumen and compactness of material throughout the pipe. The thickness, and consequently the strength of the pipe is regulated by the amount of paper coiled on the core. When the pipe leaves the rolling machine, the core cylinder is withdrawn, and the interior of the tube is coated with an insoluble waterproof composition. This coating protects the paper, and forming a highly glazed surface, diminishes the resistance of friction, an important point as regards water pipes. A composition of bitumen and sand is applied to the exterior of the pipe, which protects it against the evils to which iron pipes are liable. The junction of these pipes is effected in several ways; where they are to be subjected to pressure a flanged iron coupling is used. In this case the end of the pipe is forced against the inner projecting flange of a suitably formed iron socket, and an annular space of wedge section is then filled in with some of the substance used in lining the tube. A perfect and strong connection is thus made between the iron socket and the pipes, which are then jointed together by screw botts passing through the iron flanges. An india rubber washer between the faces of the flanges serves to make the joint water-tight. These pipes offer a strong resistance to external and internal pressure. In a paper read before the institution of engineers in Scotland by Mr. O. Marquet, it is stated that bitumenized paper pipes of three inches, four inches, and five inches diameter, and half an inch in thickness, have been tested both singly and joined together, and have been found to withstand a pressure of five hundred pounds on the square inch without showing the least sign of weakness either in the pipe itself or at the joints. Compared with iron pipes, the specific gravity of those of bitumenized paper is as one to five, while the cost of the latter is stated to be about one-half that of the former.

A GREAT NATURAL CURIOSITY.—The *Sentinel*, published at Jacksonville, Oregon of the 12th ult., says: "Several of our citizens returned last week from a visit to the great Sunken Lake, situated in Cascade Mountains, about seventy-five miles northeast from Jacksonville. The lake rivals the famous valley of Sinbad the Sailor. It is thought to average 2,000 feet down to the water all round. The walls are almost perpendicular, running down into the water and leaving no beach. The depth of the water is unknown, and its surface is smooth and unruffled, as it lies so far below the surface of the mountain that the air currents do not affect it. Its length is estimated at twelve miles, and its wedth at ten. There is an Island in its centre having trees upon it. No living man ever was and probably ever will, be able to reach the water's edge. It lies silent, still and mysterious, in the bosom of the 'everlasting hills,' like a huge well scooped out by the hands of the giant genii of the mountains, in the unknown ages gone by, around it the primeval forests watch and ward are keeping. The visiting party fired a rifle several times into the water, at an angle of forty-five degrees, and were able to note several seconds of time from the report of the gun until the ball struck the water Such seems incredible, but is vouched for by some of our most reliable citizens. The lake is certainly a most remarkable curiosity."

The Secretary of the Interior has notified the Pacific Railroad Company of the acceptance of their proposition for the location of the new line. The maximum grade of the road nas been fixed at 30 feet.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has sustained the action of the State Treasurer in refusing to pay the Legislature in gold.

# Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 20, 1865.


☞Let it be distinctly understood that we do not deviate from our published terms. We have only the *Advertised price for* EDITORIAL NOTICES, *special notices and advertisements.* The puffing business is played out with us unless our terms, 15 cents a line, are strictly complied with, nor do we make any reduction on our advertising to accommodate our best friends. There is no use for us to establish prices if we do not be governed by them, and we shall hereafter as heretofore, know no favoritism. We hope those persons desiring to use our columns will save time by examining our terms and complying with them.—tf.

*Family Keepsake.*—The "Photograph Family Record" is invaluable as a family keepsake. It is a wonderful book.

WHY YES.—Everybody that has a wife and children and can write his name will or ought to, buy a "Family Record."

☞We learn that our esteemed young friend Josiah Holsinger and C. R. Stauffer, have opened up a dry goods establishment in Woodberry and are doing an excellent business. We wish them all the success in the world.

NOTICE TO RETURN JUDGES.—In accordance with an Act of Assembly of 25th of August 1864, the Return Judges of Bedford County are repuired to meet at the Court House in Bedford on Friday, October 27th, 1865, for the purpose of counting the soldier's vote of said county.

E. F. KERR,
M. A. POINTS,
Clerks of the Board of Return Judges.

LYRICS OF LIFE.—We have just received from the publishers (Ticknor and Fields; Boston) the fourth volume of their beautiful series of *Companion Poets for the People.* It contains the choicest Poems of Robert Browning. The admirers of this author will find here collected in small spacee those favorite prices which have made his name familiar.—Every lover of choice poetry should have a copy. Price 50cts.

DEATH OF REV. DANIEL GARVER.—We regret to announce the death, of this well known minister of the Lutheran Church, which occurred at Greensburg, Pa., on the 30th of September. He traveled for a considerable length of time in Palestine and his lectures and writings on the Holy land have been extensively published. He had quite a large number of friends and acquaintances in Bedford, who, with us will mourn the loss of a good friend and faithful Christian minister.

☞We call the special attention of our readers, and especially of School Directors and Teachers, to the communication of the county Superintendent in another column. Bedford county is at least half a century behind the age, in her schools. The few townships, that had made a commendable degree of progress, previous to the war, have been lagging since. Let all good citizens, laying aside political differences, exert themselves for their improvement. They can be made efficient only by the co-operation of citizens, directors and teachers. Let it not be wanting.

CEMETERY FAIR.—We learn that a number of enterprising ladies of this place are making arrangements for getting up a festival and fair during the holidays; the proceeds of which will be appropriated for the adornment of the cemetery. This is a most commendable undertaking, and we hope it will be crowned with entire success.

The new cemetery has been commenced under favorable auspices, and may be made with a little energy very attractive. Nothing more distinguishes the good taste and proper feelings of a community than the respect that is displayed for the remains of their dead.—We are all interested in this enterprize, and we can all unite in promoting it over the graves of our buried friends, the bickerings of sect and party are hushed, and we can there, if we can learn it no where else, that the claims of our common humanity are superior to all selfish considerations, and should unite ourselves in one great brother-hood. Let every one contribute something to the proposed festival,

SCHMUCKER'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.—Messrs. William Foster & Co. are canvassing the county for the sale of this valuable work. They are both gallant soldiers and are offering to their fellow citizens a faithful record of the thrilling scenes in which they themselves took an active and honorable part we commend them and their book to the favorable consideration of all the citizens of our county, as well as their old companions in arms. They saw the battle through, the enemy vanquished and peace restored, and now having returned to their homes with honorable scars, they propose to furnish every one wishing it with an impartial history of the Great Rebellion, written by one of Pennsylvania's most talented historians. A bold and original thinker and an impartial and truthful historian, Dr. Schmucker's history will not only be read with interest now but will increase in both interest and value as the years roll on, as the record of one of the most eventful epochs in the annals of time. Let every one buy it and read it himself and hand it down to his children and his children's children as at once an heirloom and a memento of the second great struggle for American liberty and Union.

The Work will contain a full statement of the causes which led to the War, with accurate descriptions of the various Battles, Sieges and Engagements, which have taken place during its progress, on land and water. It will describe all the events of any importance which have occurred, both Civil and Military, during the continuance of the Rebellion and connected with it. It will also contain Biographical Sketches of the various Commanders and Generals, Naval and Military, who distinguished themselves by their achievments; and will be illustrated with over one hundred portraits of distinguished officers and civilians, and numerous handsome Engravings, in Mezzotint, from original drawings by Hamilton and others, and executed in the highest style of the art, by that eminent Engraver, SAMUEL SARTAIN, Esq., of Philadelphia.

# ELECTION RETURNS.

## Official Returns for Bedford County.

| DISTRICTS. | Aud. Gen. Davis. | Aud. Gen. Hartranft. | Sur. Gen. Clinton. | Sur. Gen. Campbell. | Assembly. Colborn. | Assembly. Smith. | Assembly. Armstrong. | Assembly. Ross. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bedford bor. | 134 | 130 | 134 | 130 | 134 | 134 | 130 | 128 |
| Bedford tp. | 260 | 150 | 260 | 150 | 260 | 260 | 150 | 150 |
| Bloody Run bor. | 24 | 73 | 24 | 73 | 24 | 22 | 74 | 73 |
| Broad Top | 59 | 151 | 59 | 151 | 59 | 58 | 152 | 151 |
| Colerain | 161 | 87 | 161 | 87 | 161 | 161 | 87 | 87 |
| Cumb. Valley | 173 | 69 | 173 | 69 | 173 | 173 | 69 | 69 |
| Harrison | 70 | 74 | 70 | 74 | 70 | 70 | 74 | 74 |
| Hopewell | 54 | 116 | 54 | 116 | 54 | 44 | 126 | 116 |
| Juniata | 196 | 71 | 196 | 71 | 196 | 196 | 71 | 71 |
| Liberty | 108 | 83 | 108 | 83 | 108 | 108 | 83 | 83 |
| Londonderry | 77 | 63 | 77 | 63 | 77 | 77 | 63 | 63 |
| Monroe | 108 | 157 | 108 | 156 | 108 | 108 | 157 | 156 |
| Napier | 180 | 130 | 180 | 130 | 180 | 180 | 130 | 130 |
| Prov. East | 27 | 150 | 27 | 150 | 27 | 27 | 150 | 150 |
| Prov. West | 34 | 112 | 34 | 112 | 54 | 34 | 112 | 112 |
| St. Clair | 222 | 191 | 222 | 191 | 222 | 222 | 191 | 191 |
| Schellsburg bor. | 55 | 30 | 55 | 30 | 55 | 55 | 30 | 30 |
| Snake Spring | 77 | 50 | 77 | 50 | 76 | 76 | 51 | 50 |
| Southampton | 199 | 63 | 199 | 63 | 199 | 199 | 63 | 63 |
| Union | 136 | 159 | 136 | 159 | 136 | 136 | 159 | 159 |
| Woodberry M. | 116 | 199 | 116 | 199 | 116 | 116 | 199 | 199 |
| Woodberry S. | 99 | 123 | 99 | 123 | 97 | 97 | 125 | 123 |

| DISTRICTS. | Dist At'y Palmer. | Asso J Keagy. | Asso J Bicholtz. | Asso J Weaverling. | Treas Mardorff. | Treas Dieterhoof. | Co Sur Donahoe. | Co Sur Sams. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bedford bor. | 133 | 130 | 134 | 128 | 139 | 126 | 130 | 120 |
| Bedford tp. | 259 | 151 | 260 | 152 | 260 | 152 | 258 | 153 |
| Bloody Run bor. | 24 | 73 | 20 | 76 | 24 | 73 | 24 | 73 |
| Broad Top tp. | 59 | 151 | 59 | 150 | 59 | 151 | 48 | 152 |
| Colerain | 160 | 88 | 161 | 87 | 160 | 88 | 161 | 87 |
| Cumberland Val. | 173 | 69 | 173 | 67 | 173 | 69 | 171 | 70 |
| Harrison | 70 | 74 | 70 | 74 | 70 | 74 | 70 | 74 |
| Hopewell | 54 | 116 | 54 | 116 | 54 | 116 | 54 | 116 |
| Juniata | 196 | 71 | 196 | 71 | 196 | 71 | 196 | 71 |
| Liberty | 108 | 83 | 108 | 83 | 108 | 83 | 108 | 83 |
| Londonderry | 77 | 63 | 77 | 63 | 77 | 63 | 77 | 63 |
| Monroe | 108 | 157 | 107 | 158 | 108 | 157 | 107 | 157 |
| Napier | 180 | 129 | 180 | 130 | 180 | 129 | 179 | 130 |
| Providence E. | 27 | 150 | 26 | 150 | 27 | 150 | 27 | 150 |
| Providence W. | 34 | 112 | 33 | 113 | 34 | 112 | 33 | 112 |
| St. Clair | 222 | 191 | 222 | 191 | 223 | 190 | 222 | 191 |
| Schellsburg bor. | 55 | 30 | 55 | 30 | 55 | 30 | 55 | 30 |
| Snake Spring | 76 | 51 | 75 | 52 | 77 | 50 | 75 | 52 |
| Southampton | 198 | 63 | 198 | 64 | 199 | 63 | 198 | 66 |
| Union | 136 | 159 | 136 | 159 | 136 | 159 | 136 | 159 |
| Woodberry M. | 114 | 200 | 116 | 198 | 116 | 199 | 116 | 199 |
| Woodberry S. | 99 | 123 | 103 | 104 | 118 | 99 | 123 | 99 |

| DISTRICTS. | Jury Com. Kensinger. | Jury Com. Kirk. | Commiss'r. Ritchey. | Commiss'r. Bruner. | Poor Di'r. Anderson, 3 yrs. | Poor Di'r. Beckley, 2 yrs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bedford bor | 134 | 129 | 134 | 129 | 136 | 135 |
| Bedford tp | 260 | 150 | 260 | 150 | 258 | 258 |
| Bloody Run | 24 | 73 | 24 | 73 | 25 | 24 |
| Broad Top tp | 59 | 151 | 59 | 151 | 59 | 59 |
| Colerain tp | 161 | 87 | 161 | 87 | 162 | 161 |
| C. Valley | 173 | 69 | 172 | 70 | 185 | 173 |
| Harrison | 70 | 74 | 70 | 74 | 70 | 70 |
| Hopewell | 54 | 116 | 54 | 116 | 54 | 54 |
| Juniata | 196 | 71 | 200 | 67 | 196 | 194 |
| Liberty | 109 | 82 | 108 | 83 | 108 | 108 |
| Londonderry | 77 | 63 | 77 | 63 | 77 | 77 |
| Monroe | 108 | 157 | 108 | 157 | 108 | 108 |
| Napier | 180 | 130 | 180 | 130 | 180 | 181 |
| Providence E | 27 | 150 | 28 | 149 | 27 | 27 |
| Providence W | 34 | 112 | 35 | 111 | 34 | 34 |
| St Clair | 222 | 190 | 222 | 190 | 222 | 223 |
| Schellsburg b | 55 | 30 | 55 | 30 | 55 | 55 |
| Snake Spring | 77 | 50 | 77 | 50 | 77 | 76 |
| Southampton | 199 | 63 | 199 | 63 | 198 | 199 |
| Union | 136 | 159 | 136 | 159 | 136 | 136 |
| Woodberry M | 116 | 199 | 116 | 199 | 116 | 116 |
| Woodberry S | 99 | 123 | 99 | 123 | 99 | 99 |

| DISTRICTS. | Poor Di'r. Hetrick, 3 yrs. | Poor Di'r. Bitner, 2 yrs. | Auditor. Mattingly. | Auditor. Allison. | Coroner. Filler. | Coroner. Robinett. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bedford b | 127 | 127 | 134 | 127 | 134 | 128 |
| Bedford tp | 150 | 150 | 260 | 151 | 260 | 150 |
| Bloody Run b | 72 | 73 | 24 | 73 | 24 | 73 |
| Broad Top | 151 | 151 | 59 | 151 | 59 | 151 |
| Colerain | 86 | 87 | 161 | 87 | 161 | 87 |
| C. Valley | 55 | 69 | 173 | 69 | 173 | 69 |
| Harrison | 74 | 74 | 70 | 74 | 70 | 74 |
| Hopewell | 116 | 116 | 54 | 116 | 54 | 116 |
| Juniata | 71 | 72 | 196 | 71 | 196 | 71 |
| Liberty | 83 | 83 | 108 | 83 | 108 | 83 |
| Londonderry | 63 | 63 | 77 | 63 | 77 | 63 |
| Monroe | 157 | 157 | 108 | 157 | 107 | 158 |
| Napier | 130 | 129 | 180 | 130 | 179 | 130 |
| Prov. E | 150 | 150 | 27 | 150 | 27 | 150 |
| Prov. W | 112 | 112 | 34 | 112 | 34 | 112 |
| St Clair | 191 | 189 | 222 | 191 | 222 | 191 |
| Schellsburg b | 30 | 30 | 55 | 30 | 55 | 30 |
| Snake Spring | 49 | 51 | 77 | 50 | 77 | 50 |
| Southampton | 63 | 63 | 199 | 63 | 199 | 63 |
| Union | 159 | 159 | 136 | 159 | 136 | 159 |
| Woodberry M | 199 | 199 | 116 | 199 | 116 | 199 |
| Woodberry S | 123 | 123 | 99 | 123 | 99 | 123 |

## Auditor Gen'l 1862. Auditor Gen'l 1865.

| COUNTIES: | Cochran | Slenker | Hartranft Majorities | Davis Majorities |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 2,555 | 2,966 | | 16 |
| Allegheny | 12,323 | 7,895 | 4,510 | |
| Armstrong | 2,250 | 2,476 | 303 | |
| Beaver | 2,268 | 1,734 | 746 | |
| Bedford | 1,679 | 2,320 | | 138 |
| Berks | 4,550 | 10,464 | | 5,152 |
| Blair | 2,485 | 1,894 | 724 | |
| Bradford | 5,824 | 1,761 | 3,000 | |
| Bucks | 5,855 | 6,562 | | 371 |
| Butler | 2,770 | 2,615 | 322 | |
| Cambria | 1,535 | 2,734 | | 759 |
| Cameron | 196 | 136 | | |
| Carbon | 997 | 1,097 | | 196 |
| Centre | 1,856 | 2,687 | | 189 |
| Chester | 7,224 | 4,870 | 2,116 | |
| Clarion | 1,396 | 2,355 | | 790 |
| Clearfield | 1,315 | 2,167 | | 780 |
| Clinton | 1,157 | 1,544 | | 358 |
| Columbia | 1,382 | 2,952 | | |
| Crawford | 5,006 | 3,589 | 1,281 | |
| Cumberland | 2,671 | 3,515 | | 425 |
| Dauphin | 4,150 | 3,276 | 1,627 | |
| Delaware | 2,772 | 1,461 | 1,801 | |
| Elk | 275 | 586 | | |
| Erie | 4,255 | 2,713 | 1,794 | |
| Fayette | 2,709 | 3,639 | | 589 |
| Franklin | 3,157 | 3,140 | 117 | |
| Forest | 726 | 1,009 | | 174 |
| Greene | 949 | 2,869 | | 1,146 |
| Huntingdon | 2,466 | 1,823 | 952 | |
| Indiana | 3,396 | 1,596 | 2,120 | |
| Jefferson | 1,412 | 1,483 | 79 | |
| Juniata | 1,094 | 1,548 | | 250 |
| Lancaster | 11,471 | 6,532 | 5,336 | |
| Lawrence | 2,551 | 1,053 | 1,361 | |
| Lebanon | 3,045 | 2,213 | 1,147 | |
| Lehigh | 2,806 | 4,750 | | 1,053 |
| Luzerne | 5,768 | 8,389 | | 529 |
| Lycoming | 2,608 | 3,521 | 250 | |
| McKean | 784 | 628 | | |
| Mercer | 3,421 | 3,049 | 850 | |
| Mifflin | 1,468 | 1,370 | 49 | |
| Monroe | 456 | 2,118 | | 1,509 |
| Montgomery | 5,118 | 6,765 | | 1,020 |
| Montour | 765 | 1,239 | | |
| North'mpton | 1,969 | 4,460 | | 1,949 |
| Northumb'd | 2,085 | 3,068 | | |
| Perry | 1,917 | 1,959 | 200 | |
| Philadelphia | 36,124 | 33,323 | 8,408 | |
| Pike | 135 | 767 | | 587 |
| Potter | 1,103 | 326 | | |
| Schuylkill | 5,481 | 7,075 | | 834 |
| Snyder | 1,592 | 1,253 | | |
| Somerset | 2,475 | 1,415 | 1,167 | |
| Sullivan | 279 | 608 | | |
| Susquehanna | 3,945 | 2,749 | 1,285 | |
| Tioga | 2,792 | 806 | | |
| Union | 1,580 | 1,155 | 470 | |
| Venango | 2,565 | 2,497 | 325 | |
| Warren | 1,868 | 1,213 | | |
| Washington | 3,784 | 4,163 | | |
| Wayne | 1,819 | 2,760 | | |
| Westmore'l'd | 3,693 | 5,040 | | 1,007 |
| Wyoming | 1,154 | 1,345 | | |
| York | 4,310 | 7,396 | | 2,363 |
| Total | 215,616 | 219,140 | | |

*For the Bedford Inquirer.*

## SCHOOL REFORM No. 1.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

Our Schools have made but little progress during the past four years. The public mind has been too much occupied with drafts, battles and invasions to care much for their welfare and improvement. Now however, the smoke of battle has cleared away. We have bright prospects ahead, and it is high time that school reforms claim some attention from the people and especially from School Directors. There is much to be done, and to be done quickly, or the schools will not meet the demands of the public.

The school system itself is seldom to blame for the opposition it meets. On the contrary nearly all complaint grows out of a wrong *administration* of the system. Many reforms indispensable to its proper working have been carried out years ago in other parts of the State but here they have been entirely neglected. Among the most important of these is that of UNIFORMITY OF TEXT BOOKS.

The law requires Directors to establish uniformity of Text Books, just as imperatively as it requires them to lay tax and keep the schools open four months each year. If the law were strictly enforce l their neglect to do this would forfeit their appropriation, as surely as their neglect to keep the schools open four months; and yet, in only three districts have we anything approaching uniformity. The evils growing out of this general neglect are incalculable. Among the most serious are the following:

1. The schools cannot be properly classified and an hour is often required to teach as much Geography, Grammar or Arithmetic as could be better taught in fifteen minutes if all had the same books and could be put in the same classes. In many schools half the teacher's labor is wasted in this way and yet parents seem not to understand why so little is done. In any ungraded school, thorough classification is indispensable to success, but this is impossible without uniformity of books; and if parents send their children to school with all kinds of books and Directors permit them to do so, they should neither complain nor be surprised if very little progress is made.

2. Without uniformity, the expense to parents is much greater. Every new teacher when he finds that no uniform series is insisted upon, naturally induces as many of his pupils as he can to get the books that he prefers. This is done from year to year. The coming of a new Teacher is the signal to buy new books and throw others still unsoiled aside. It is not strange then that citizens complain of this annual drain upon their purse. If uniformity were established and insisted upon a book once bought, would be used until mastered or worn out, and in my judgement the aggregate expense to the people of the county would be less than half what it is at present.

3. When all kinds of books are used in a district, store keepers cannot tell what kind to buy to suit their customers. They sometimes buy none at all and sometimes buy the wrong ones. In many schools pupils have been compelled to drag through the whole winter without proper books, because they could not be had in the neighborhood. If uniformity were established, dealers would know what to buy and customers could always be accommodated.

It is high time that these evils be remedied. The reform will cause grumbling; but what reform does not? Nothing can be gained by delay; it must come at some time and why not now? Besides the complaint will be only temporary. The reform is always popular, as soon as it has been instituted long enough to be understood.

Teachers generally teach best from the books, that they are best acquainted with. Hence in selecting, such should be preferred, provided they possess equal merit. The books used in the County Normal School are Osgood's Readers, Mitchells new Primary and Intermediate Geographies. Brown's Grammars, Brook's arithmetic and Ellsworth's system of Penmanship.

Three-fourths of the Teachers of the county are best acquainted with these and prefer them.

J. W. DICKERSON,
County Superintendent.

Bedford, Oct. 17, 1865.

OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.—T. B. Peterson and Brothers, Philadelphia, will publish from advance sheets on November 11th, "OUR MUTUAL FRIEND," Charles Dickens' New Novel, complete and unabridged, with all the illustrations to match their previous editions of this Popular Author's Writings. We predict for "Our Mutual Friend" a very generous reception, as it is one of his best Books.

## DOMESTIC.

Seven hundred lodges of hostile Indians are on their way to Fort Sully, to treat with the Peace Commissioners.

Senor Romeo, Mexican minister at Washington, had an interview with Gen. Grant on the 7th. He has confirmation of the Liberal successes in Chihuahua.

It requires the vote of 28 States to ratify the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and out of the 27 which have already voted upon it 24 have sustained the amendment.

In an address to the First District of Columbia Colored Regiment, which passed in review before him on the 10th, President Johnson said that the problem was yet to be solved whether the colored race could be incorporated harmoniously with the white population of the country, and in case it could not he favored colonization.

The population of Iowa is 749,904, an increase in two years of 48,000.

Snow fell in Philadelphia on the 4th inst.

A newly devised powder-magazine, in which powder is non-explosive, was tested at the Washington Arsenal on the 6th.

For the year ending June 30, 1865, 4,000,000 letters were returned to the Dead Letter Office in Washington, containing $250,000.

The Military Commission at Cincinnati have found G. St. George Greniel guilty of attempting the release of Rebel prisoners at Camp Douglass, Ill., and conspiring to lay waste Chicago, and have sentenced him to be hung; but the President has commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life at Dry Tortugas.

It has been decided that commercial brokers, under decision of August 18, are required to take out license from August 1, instead of May 1, at a charge of $15 for the partial year.

In Springfield, Ill., a barber was lately fined $50 for shaving a gentleman in his private room on Sunday.

The Des Moines Valley Railroad is to be completed to Des Moines, Ia. by Dec. 1, 1866.

A will was disallowed in Berlin, Mass. lately, on the ground that it was dictated by a "spiritual medium."

A young lady was accidentally locked up in a church in Brooklin, N. Y., on the 1st inst., where she remained for 70 hours, and when released was in a very exhausted state.

A collision took place lately between a negro regiment and two white regiments at Paducah, Ky., in which seven of the former were killed and the balance driven into Fort Anderson.

The banks and sand-bars of the Missouri River, from Wyandotte to Leavenworth, are lined with the dead bodies of mules which have died in the Government corrals, at the latter place.

Minnesota had 4,000 inhabitants in 1849; in 1859, 6077, and in 1860 170,000.

The library of the Hon. Peter Force of Washington, the most valuable collection of antiquarian literature in the United States, has been purchased by the New-York Historical Society.

W. S. McCormick, inventor of the famous reaping-machine, died lately in the Illinoi, State Lunatic Asylum.

In the diplomatic correspondence recently published in reference to the Mexican question, Mr. Seward, in a dispatch to Minister Dayton, at the French Court, says that "the destinies of the American continent are not to be permanently controlled by arrangements made in European capitals.

A man who has been engaged cultivating the tea plant for several years in Georgia says that his plants grow finely, and do as well in that State as they do in their native country. The yield is from 300 to 400 lbs. to the acre.

Professor Snell of Amherst College, who has kept a meteorological register for 27 years, says he never recorded so small an amount of rain for a single month as during the month of September last.

## BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., October 20.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour | $10.00a10.50 | Coffee | 40 |
| Wheat | 1.75 | Sugar | 18a25 |
| Corn | 70 | Hams | 25a30 |
| Rye | 80 | Shoulder | 20 |
| Oats | 40 | Sides | 20 |
| Flaxseed | 2.00 | Best Syrup per gal. | 1.60 |
| Butter | 35 | Molasses | 1.00a1.20 |
| Eggs | 20 | Tallow | 12 |
| Soap | 8a10 | Wool | 45a50 |
| Potatoes | 1.00 | Feathers | 65 |
| White Beans | 2.00 | Dried Apples per lb | 8 |
| Lard per lb | 25 | Dried Peaches " | 20 |

## MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., at the Lutheran parsonage Bloody Run, by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. William Weaverling, of Rock Island, Illinois, and Miss Rachel Veatch, of Clearville, Bedford Co.

# New Advertisements.

STRAY SHOAT.

Came to the residence of the subscriber living in Middle Woodberry township, on or about the 1st of AUGUST, 1865, a white shoat, without marks. The owner will prove his property, pay charges and remove it.

Oct. 20, 65--3t. SAMUEL BASLER.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
*Estate of PETER OSBORN late of Wes Providence township, deceased.*

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscriber, persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH FISHEL
Oct. 20, '65. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
*Estate of SAMUEL ARMSTRONG, late of Snake Spring township, deceased.*

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscribers, residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

JOHN ARMSTRONG
DANIEL SNYDER,
Oct. 20, '65. Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
*Estate of STEPHEN TUCKER late of Bedford Borough, deceased.*

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, residing in Bedford Borough, by the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement. E. M. ALSIP,
Oct. 20, '65. Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county to distribute the balance of the money in the hands of Sheriff Aldstadt and arising from sale of Real Estate of Levi Otto, will meet all parties interested in said distribution and wishing to attend, at his Office in the town of Bedford on TUESDAY the 14th of November, 1865 at 1 o'clock P. M. J. T. KEAGY,
Oct. 20, '65. Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
*Estate of MARY HYSSONG late of Londerry township, deceased.*

Letters Testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the undersigned Executor. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

P. F. LEHMAN,
Oct. 30, '65. Executor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned appointed to ascertain the amount of advancements made to the heirs of John S. Statler, dec'd, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the Administrator of said dec'd to and among those entitled to the same, will attend, for that purpose at his office, in Bedford, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of November next, when and where those interested may attend if they think proper. JOHN MOWER,
Oct. 20, '65. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.
*Estate of ADAM OTTO, late of Napier township deceased.*

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the Estate will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

LEVI OTTO,
Oct. 20, '65. Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned appointed by the Orphans Court of Bedford County to ascertain the whole amount of indebtedness of the estate of Robert Elder, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd., and deduct the same from the recognizance of Josiah S. Elder, purchaser of the Real Estate, and to distribute the remainder among heirs, will meet the parties interested at his office, in Bedford, on Wednesday the 8th day of November, '65, at 10 o'clock, A. M., where all concerned may attend.

E. F. KERR,
Oct. 20. Auditor.

BRIDGE LETTING.
The Commissioners of Bedford county will let, on the premises, on TUESDAY, NOV. 7th, '65, to the lowest and best bidder, a bridge to be built across Evitt's creek, near the house of Frank Morgart, in Cumberland Valley tp. Plan and specifications will be exhibited on that day.

By order of the Commissioners,
JOHN G. FISHER.
Oct. 20. Clerk.

Estate of REBECCA SHAFFER dec'd.
To the heirs and legal representatives of Rebecca Shaffer, late of Bedford county, dec'd.

TAKE NOTICE, That, by virtue of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and to me directed, I will hold an inquest to make partition and valuation of the Real Estate of said dec'd., which is situate in Colerain township, on the premises, on the 11th day of November, A. D., '65, when and where all can attend if they see proper.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct. 16, '65. } JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

400 CORDS OF
TAN BARK WANTED,
FOR WHICH THE
HIGHEST PRICE WILL BE PAID,
ALSO A
STOUT BOY WANTED
TO GRIND BARK, (one from 15 to 17 years old preferred,) BY S. & W. SHUCK,
Oct. 20. Bedford, Pa.

D. W. CROUSE & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
TOBACCONISTS,
One door west of the Post Office, above Daniel Border's jewelry store, Bedford Penn'a., are now prepared to sell by wholesale or retail all kinds of
Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.
Orders for Cigars promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in their line will do well to give them a call.
Bedford, Oct. 20, '65.

LOST.
On Saturday Oct. 14th, in the town of Woodberry a note of hand or premisary note dated Oct. 9th, 1865, one day after date calling for TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, given by Jackson Stuckey to the subscriber. The finder will please leave it with Jacob Breneman in the town of Woodberry or with the subscriber living with Jackson Stuckey, in Middle Woodberry township.
Oct. 20, '65--1t. LEVI WITTERS

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuale Real Estate.
The subscribers will offer at public sale on
THURSDAY, Novemer 2, 1865,
the following described Real Estate, known as the hickory bottom tract containing 66 acres more or less, lying within 3 miles of Woodberry, and adjoining lands of Daniel Liday, Jacob Smith and others. There is a
GOOD LOG DWELLING HOUSE
on the property and a never failing spring of water. Ten acres are in good timber, the balance is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation.
Terms made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.
SIMON BRUMBAUGH,
DAVID D. BRUMBAUGH.
Oct. 20, '65--2t.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate.
The subscriber will offer at public sale on the premise, on
Friday, November 10th, '65,
the Real Estate of Henry Rininger late of St. Clair township dec'd, consisting of a FARM containing 100 acres, in St. Clair township, about one mile from Pleasantville about 80 acres, cleared and under fence and in a high state of cultivation, adjoining lands ot Thomas Blackburn, William Clark, John Ake and others. The improvements are a
TWO STORY LOG HOUSE,
double log barn and other convenient buildings, also a good apple orchard.
TERMS: one-third at the confirmation of the sale, balance in two equal annual payments with interest. J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Henry Rininger dceceased.
Oct. 20, 653t

LIST OF GRAND JURORS—
Drawn for November Term, (3d Monday) 20th day, A. D. 1865.
William Hartley, Foreman, A. L. Defibaugh, Daniel Amos, J. Irvine Noble, A. J. Wisegarver, George Gardill, Jacob Miller, of J., Nathan Robison, Casper Stroup, Simon States, David E. Dibert, Josiah Shoemaker, Wm. W. Lamburn, James Rawlins, Jacob Fletcher, Abraham Blackburn, Thomas Steel, Wm. M. Pearson, G. W. Zimmers, Geo. W. Grove, Samuel W. Statler, Josiah S. Elder, Andrew Horn, Sr., George Steel.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS DRAWN FOR THE SAME TERM.
Adolphus Ake, Abraham Smith, Peter Claycomb, Abid Akers, John Casteel, Jr., Alexander Fletcher, John Emerick, Jared Hanks, Jeremiah Akers, Henry W. Fisher, William Rodger, Jacob Pee, Martin Helsell, Peter M. Barton, George W. Horn, Leonard Bittner, Philip Felton, John Furner, Daniel Cypher, Jonathan C. Dicken, Thomas Lawhead, Wm. J. Allen, Isaac Kensinger, Henry Horn, John Hershiser, James McDonald, John G. Hartley, John Casteel, Barnabas B. Steckman, Jacob Brubaker, James Sill, Isaac Grazier, Jacob C. Brumbaugh, Andrew Mortimore. William Speakman, John C. Black, Samuel R. Hair, John Hillegass, Peter Dewalt, Jacob Clark, John Cavender, John B. Zook, Isaac A. Cuppett, Christian Felton, Baltzer Sheely, Jacob Kaufman William Egolf, Hugh Moore, Daniel Fletcher, John C. Figard, Michael Holderbaum, Thos Gilchrist, Samuel Bender, Archibald Perdew, Isaac E. Reighard John Pearson, Francis C. Morgart, Valentine Bowser, Weaver B. Cessna, Thomas Ritchey.

Drawn and certified at the Commissioners' Office, at Bedford, the 7th day of September, '65.

JOHN G. EISHER,
Oct. 20. Clerk.

LIST OF CAUSES—
Put down for trial at November Term, '65, (20th day.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. J. Morris | vs | Patrick Dhrew |
| Theodore Kinton | vs | Jos. Mortimore et al |
| Geo. Snyder | vs | Adolphus Ake et al |
| Wm. Rogers | vs | Riddlesb'g Coal & Iron co |
| Bloody Run Scho'l Dis | vs | W. Prov tp. School Dis. |
| John W. Beeler | vs | Dr. E. F. Harry. |

Oct. 20. O. E. SHANNON, Prot'y.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—
All persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court in and for said county, on Tuesday the 21st day of November, next, at the Court House in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of John Weisel and John Fickes, executors of the last will, &c., of John Weisel, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The account of Thomas Fisher and Washington Miller, executors of the last will, &c., of John Cruise, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.

The account of Joseph Barnett adm'r., of the estate of Christian Barnett, late of East Providence tp., dec'd.

The account of Jacob Walters, Esq., Executor of the last will, &c., of Mary Berkheimer, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The account of Adam Geller and Josiah Miller, executors of the last will and testament of George Geller, late of Londonderry, tp., dec'd.

The account of Jos. W. Tate, Esq., adm'r., of the estate of John A. Ruby, late of Bedford tp., dec'd.

The account of Samuel Bassler, adm'r., of the estate of Mrs. Barbara Bassler late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The account of E. M. Alsip, adm'r., of the estate of Stephen Tucker, late of Bedford borough deceased.

The account of Adam Weaverling, adm'r., of the estate of Jacob Weaverling, late of West Providence tp., dec'd.

The account of John Mors, adm'r., of the estate of Jacob Conrad, late of Southampton township, dec'd.

The account of Duncan McVicker, Esq., executor of the last will and testament of Mary M. House, late of Schellsburg Borough, dec'd.

O. E. SHANNON,
Oct. 20. Register.

COURT PROCLAMATION.
*To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:*

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and the seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and ADAM WEAVERLING and JAMES BURNS, Jr. Esqs., Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, you and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons, with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the

*Third Monday of November, (being the 20th day,)*

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices pertain.

Given under my hand at Bedford, on the 20th of October, in the year of our Lord, 1865.

JOHN ALSTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct. 20, 1865.

SALT.
A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.
oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

FURS. FURS. FURS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS,
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA.
Have now open their large and splendid stock of
LADIES' FUR CAPES,
COLLARS,
MUFFS,
CUFFS,
GLOVES,
AND HOODS.
Also the finest assortment of FANCY FUR ROBES, CAPS, MUFFLERS, and GLOVES ever before offered by them, all of which are warranted to be as represented. Shipping furs bought.
Oct. 20, '65.4ms.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to distribute the balance in the hands of James C. Devore, Executor of the estate of Cornelius Devore, late of Londonderry township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on MONDAY, Nov. 13, 1865, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all interested can attend if they think

# Farm, Garden & Household.

### NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS FOR THE MONTH.

*Pumpkins.*—As soon as the vines are done growing, and before hard frosts gather them beneath open sheds, or in heaps, where they may be covered with boards. Feed the green and halfr ipe ones first. Store the best ones in a dry, cool place for winter. Never break off the stems, or they soon begin to decay. Save the seed of none but the best.

*Swine.*—Look up a good brood sow for raising pigs next year. Better pay $50 for a good breeder than $20 for a sow that will not bear over 3 or 5 pigs. Prolificness is one of the excellencies of a breeding sow. Better fatten every hog now on hand, if the breed is not first-rate, and begin anew with a breed that will fatten more readily.

*Timber.*—There is no better month in all the year than October to cut timber, to insure durability, especially for fences of all kinds, and posts. Rails and stakes, cut and split this month, will last longer than if cut and split in winter, spring, or summer. The wood is well matured, and the timber becomes thoroughly seasoned before hot weather, which often cracks the surface, allowing rain to enter.

*Weeds.*—Mowing, pulling, plowing and hoeing weeds will be in order every leisure hour till winter. Gather them all in large heaps when they are wet, so that the seed will not shell out. Better devote one day this fall to pulling rag weed, wild mustard, and other weeds in corn-fields than to spend a week next season exterminating those that spring from the seed now growing. It is very common for weeds to bring forth ten thsusand fold. If thrown in a large pile before the seed becomes hard, all will decay and make good manure.

*Rye.*—In many places it is not too late to sow this grain, where the ground is wet. If the soil is apt to heave in winter, better not put in winter rye, but prepare for spring rye.

*Sheep.*—In some parts of the country, bucks and ewes may be turned together in October. Where the spring is always backward, and there are cold storms of rain and snow, better keep them separate a month longer. The period of gestation with ewes is about five months. It is not good policy to have lambs dropped until there is some grass and warm, settled weather. Make necessary preparation for improvements in sheep next season.—*American Agriculturist.*

### WORK IN THE ORCHARD.

*Insects.*—After the leaves have fallen, clusters of eggs and cocoons may be discovered and removed. Examine trees received from the nurseries, near the root and if any borer holes are found, crush in the insects with a wire, and if the bark has the scale insect upon it, wash it with strong soft soap water, or better, discard the tree altogether.

*Labels.*—Do not trust to labels alone, but have a map or record of the position of every tree; still labels are a great convenience, especially upon young trees, before one gets sufficiently acquainted with them to tell the variety at sight. See that all are plain, and be sure that the wires by which they are suspended are sufficiently loose.

*Manure.*—It is unreasonable to expect to be able to carry off a crop year after year without returning something to the land. Manuring bearing trees pays, not only in larger crops of fruit, but in the finer development of the individual specimens. The best method of applying manure is given in the article "Is Pear Culture Profitable?"

*Trees.*—These, except evergreens, may be planted, as soon as the leaves drop. The more carefully it is done, the better will be the future growth.—*American Agriculturist.*

### FACTS ABOUT MILK.

Cream cannot rise through a great depth of milk. If, therefore, milk is desired to retain its cream for a time, it should be put into a deep, narrow dish; and if it be desired to free it most completely of cream, it should be put into a broad shallow dish, not much exceeding one inch in depth. The evolving of cream is facilitated by a rise and retarded by a fall of temperature. At the usual temperature of the dairy—50° Fahrenheit—all the cream will probably rise in 36 hours; but at 70° it will probobly rise in half that time, and when the milk is kept near the freezing point, the cream will rise very slowly, because it becomes solidified. In wet and cold weather milk is less rich than in dry and warm. The season has its effects. The milk in the Spring is supposed to be the best for drinking, and hence it would be best for calves: in summer, it is best suited for cheese; and in autumn, the butter keeping better than that of summer, the cows less frequently more butter. The morning's milk is much richer than that of the evening. The last drawn milk, the "strippings" at each milking, and at all times and seasons, is richer than that first "milked," which is ever the poorest.—*N. H. Journal of Agriculture,*

### THE ROAD TO POOR FARMING.

1. Invest all your capital in land, and run in debt for more.
2. Hire money to stock your farm.
3. Have no faith in your own business; and be always ready to sell out.
4. Buy mean cows, spavined horses, poor oxen and cheap tools.
6. Feed poor hay and mouldy cornstalks exclusively, in order to keep your stock tame; fiery cattle are terribly hard on old, rickety wagons and plows.
6. Use the old hickory freely whenever your oxen need strength; it is cheaper than hay or meal, and keeps the hair lively, and pounds out all the grub.
7. Select such calves for stock as the butchers shun—beauties of runts, thin in the hams, and pot-bellied; but be sure and keep their blood thin by scanty herbage; animals are safest to breed from that haven't strength to herd.
8. Be cautious about munufacturing manure; it makes the fields look black and mournful about planting time; besides it is a deal of work to haul it.
9. Never waste time by setting out fruit and shade trees; fruit and leaves rotting around a place makes it unhealthy.

### REMEDY FOR SORREL.

A correspondent of the New York Farmers' Club, writing from Wisconsin asks: What is the best method of ridding the soil of sour grass, vinegar plant, or sorrel, as it is called by those names—there are many farmers troubled with it, and a great many ways and plans, have been tried.

To which Solomon Robinson replies: Have you tried dressing the land with caustic lime, at the rate of thirty bushels of the powdered lime, freshly slackened, to the acre, spread upon the surface with wheat seed, and harrowed in the same time? Have you tried wood ashes, a pint upon each hill of corn or potatoes? Have you tried deep fall plowing, so as to turn up some of the strong clay of the subsoil, and letting that pulverize in winter, and then seeding it to timothy and clover in the spring? Afterward, top-dress the grass every autumn with manure free from sorrel seed or dress it with lime, ashes, or finely powdered clay—the debris of an old brick yard is good—and if some of these remedies won't cure your land, you may as well emigrate.

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VALUABLE BROAD TOP

## COAL LANDS FOR SALE.

**Estate of John N. Lane, late of the City of Lancaster, deceased.**

THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, the Administrators of the estate of said deceased, will sell peremptorily, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of November, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the "PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE," the following described coal lands, late of said deceased, to wit:

**No. 3.** Containing
**154 Acres and 92 Perches,**
neat measure, situate in Broad Top township, and warranted in the name of Christopher Long.

**No. 4.** Containing
**238 Acres and 122 Perches,**
neat measure, situate in the township aforesaid; and warranted in the name of John Sook.

**No. 5.** Containing
**178 Acres and 22 Perches,**
neat measure, situate in the township aforesaid, in the name of William Lane.

**No. 6.** Containing
**404 Acres and 51 Perches,**
neat measure, in the township aforesaid, and warranted to William Foster.

**No. 7.** Containing
**180 Acres and 7 Perches,**
neat measure, situate in said township, and warranted in the name of John McClain.

**No. 8.** Containing
**363 Acres and 35 Perches,**
neat measure, situate in said township, and warranted in the name of Daniel Kerr.

**No. 9.** Containing
**11 Acres and 122 Perches,**
neat measure, situate in said township, and warranted in in the name of Thomas M. Long.

Tracts Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9 are situated contiguous, on Sandy Run, which empties into the Raystown branch of the Juniata, near above Hopewell; on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, a branch of which road has been graded up said run to or near said land. These six tracts are all good coal lands and form one of the best coal estates in the Broad Top coal field, and can be mined on Sandy Run, and Six Mile Run. They can be mined together, or each of the tracts can be mined separately, advantageously.

No. 6, is situated several miles from the above tracks, near the head of Sandy Run; is a good coal tract and set with excellent timber.

A map of the lands can be seen or had by applying to M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, Philadelphia.

Any further information desired before the sale can be had by addressing the Administrators, at Lancaster, or the Hon. Samuel L. Russel, at Bedford, Pa.

TERMS: Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on the 1st day of January, 1866.

W. CARPENTER,
H. B. SWARR,
Administrators
de bonis non of John N. Lane, dec'd.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 139 and 141 South 4th Street, Philadelphia.
Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 25, 1865.

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PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
## VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

The undersigned Executors of the last will and testament of Joseph W. Sleek, late of Napier township, Bedford county, deceased, by virtue of the authority and direction in said will contained, will sell at public outcry upon the premises,

**On Tuesday, the 14th of November next,**
(1865) all the following described two

## Valuable Farms
or tracts of land, to-wit:

The one thereof, being formerly the Mansion property of the said deceased, situate in St. Clair township, adjoining lands of Gideon D. Trout, Frederick Reininger, George W. Vickroy, and others, containing about **250 Acres,** more or less, about 175 acres thereof cleared and under fence, and in good state of cultivation, with a good two story **Frame Weather-Boarded Dwelling House,** a large frame Barn, a good Stable, sufficient for 20 head of horses, and other out buildings thereon erected. There is also a large spring of excellent water convenient to the house. A large apple orchard and other choice fruit, viz: peaches, pears, cherries and grapes upon the premises.

Also, at the same time and place, there will be sold one other tract of land, situate in the same township, adjoining lands of Daniel Heck, Geo. Rininger, Tobias Barnes, and other, containing about

**106 Acres and 43 Perches,**

more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, the balance of the tract is well covered with Pine, Oak, Chestnut and other valuable timber. There is also a Spring of good water upon the premises.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, when terms will be made known by

GEORGE H. SLEEK, Executor
of the last will &c. of Joseph W. Sleek, dec'd.
Oct. 6.

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BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:
At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford, on the 4th day of Sept. A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court: On motion of Moses A. Points, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Catharine Points, late of Union township, deceased, to wit: David Points, residing in Bedford county; Samuel Points, living in Oregon when last heard from; John Points, residence not known; Elizabeth, intermarried with Lewis Berkheimer; Daniel Points, living in the State of Illinois; Henry Points, residing in the State of Indiana, De Kalb county, and George W. Points, residing in Bedford county, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the third Monday, 20th day of November next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

[L. S.] In testomony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 7th day of September, A. D. 1865.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.
JOHN ALSTADT, Sheriff.
Bedford, Oct. 6, 1865.-4t

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BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:
At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the same Court: On motion of Jos. R. Durborrow, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Samuel Carper, late of the Township of Middle Woodberry, dec'd, to wit: John Carper, residing in the County of Bureau, Illinois; Frederick Carper, Jacob Carper, Polly, intermarried with John Keagy, the last three mentioned residing in the County of Bedford, Philip Carper, residing in the County of Bureau, Illinois, Christopher Carper, Samuel Carper, residing in the County of Fulton, Illinois; Christina, intermarried with Thos Desheri, residing in the county of Decator, Illinois; Elizabeth, intermarried with John Berkstresser; Catharine, intermarried with Daniel Frederick, the last two residing in the county of Bureau, Illinois; Margaret, intermarried with Jacob Smith, residing in the county of Bedford, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedfod, on the third Monday, 20th day of November next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued in pursuance of a writ of Partition and valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 7th day of September, A. D. 1865.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.
JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Oct. 6.-4t.

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NEW
## FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a very large and elegant assortment of

**NEW GOODS**

Suitable for the approaching season. Having purchased our stock FOR CASH we are enabled to offer our friends and customers many

**REAL BARGAINS.**

To be convinced of what we here assert, please call and examine the BEST STOCK OF GOODS, we have ever had the pleasure of offering to buyers.

***TERMS—Cash or Country Produce.***

When credit is extended, in all cases after six months, interest will be charged.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Sept. 28, 1865.

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# THE INQUIRER
# JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
**Bedford, Pa.**

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

---

FRESH GOODS.
A CONTINUED FLOW OF BARGAINS
FROM
## THE CHEAP STORE.
$15,000 WORTH
*To be Slaughtered within the next sixty days.*

SOMEBODY CAN GET CHEAP GOODS.

**Summer Goods Selling off at Reduced Prices.**

We have just received in addition to our former stock, a large assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
QUEENSWARE,
FRUIT JARS,
GROCERIES,
TOBACCO AND SEGARS,
HERRING, MACKEREL, & SALT; together with a great variety of other goods, to which we invite the early attention of purchasers. But,

DON'T COME WITHOUT THE MONEY.

TERMS CASH.
**G. R. & W. OSTER.**
Bedford, Aug. 11:3m.

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GEO. BLYMYER & SON.
## HARDWARE,
**House - Furnishing Goods,**
WOODEN WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, NAILS AND GLASS,
BROOMS, BRUSHES,
BASKETS, ROPES, TWINE, &c.
## COAL OIL LAMPS
AND
## COAL OIL.
***Pocket Books and Pipes.***
THE FINEST
**TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,**
ever brought to Bedford.

Our stock of goods is large and complete, and we flatter ourselves that we can offer inducements to customers.

Our goods generally have declined in price, excepting heavy Hardware, which has advanced, but we pledge ourselves to sell our customers goods at a very small advance on original cost.

We have on hand 50 kegs of

**Burden's Government Horse Shoes,**

which we will sell at a very small advance on cost.

Call and see us before purchasing. We pledge ourselves to sell to you at reasonable prices.

Persons ordering can rely upon their orders being filled at the lowest cash prices.

Sep 28. GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

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B. M'C. BLYMYER..... .....GEO. BLYMYER.
## NEW FIRM.

B. M'C. BLYMYER & CO. have entered into partnership in the

***Stove, Sheet Iron and Tin business***

at the old stand of Geo. Blymyer & Son.

We intend to keep constantly on hand a large supply of all articles in our line, made of the best materials, and which we will sell, wholesale or retail, at the lowest cash prices.

## HOUSE SPOUTING

made to order on the shortest notice.

We have now in store a large assortment of
Cooking, Parlor, Coal and Ten Plate Stoves,
comprising the latest and most beautiful patterns.

Persons desiring these articles would do well to call.

Aug 25:3m.

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1865. PHILADELPHIA 1865.
## WALL PAPERS.
**HOWELL & BOURKE,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
**Paper Hangings and Window Shades,**
North East Corner
FOURTH and MARKET Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Always in Store, a large Stock of LINEN and OIL SHADES.

Sept. 22..2m.

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## MILROY CLAIMS.
## MILROY CLAIMS.
## MILROY CLAIMS.

Persons who hold claims against the United States for Quartermaster or Subsistence Stores furnished to General Milroy's forces, or any other forces in the service of the United States, whether quartered in Bedford or the neighboring counties during the war, will please take notice that the undersigned are now prepared to collect such claims as speedily as possible. Our friends will bring forward their vouchers at once, and we will close up this tedious business which has been a source of annoyance for the last two years. Come forward without delay.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Aug. 25. Attorneys at Law, Bedford, Pa.

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VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

The undersigned offer for sale that body of valuable land, situate in Colerein township, Bedford county, bounded on the north by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, on the east by land belonging to the heirs of Lawrence Jamison, on the west by Dunnings Mountain, and with the easterly lands now, or late, of the heirs of Mrs. Scott, and containing about

## 330 ACRES,

net measure. There are about 100 acres cleared land; the residue being covered with good timber. The buildings on this property consist of a

**Log House, Log Barn,**

and other out-buildings.

This tract is composed principally of Limestone land, is well watered, and is so situated that it can be conveniently divided into two or three farms, and will be so divided if required, to suit purchasers.

The line of the proposed Southern Pennsylvania Railroad will run along the bank of the river, and in all likelihood a station will be required either upon or near to the property to accommodate the trade and business of Friend's Cove.

This property can be put in good repair at a small cost, and made one of the most valuable farms in the neighborhood.

Propositions for the purchase of this tract, or any part thereof, will be received up to the first of November next. GEO. SMITH, of Alex'r,
Aug. 11, 1865. Agent of Mrs. Eliza Watson.

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BLANK MORTGAGES, BONDS, PROMISARY AND JUDGMENT NOTES constantly on hand and for sale at the "Inquirer" Office.
May 19. 1865.

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BLANK DEEDS—A splendid assortment for sale at the "Inquirer Office."

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HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Wednesday, June 14, 1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

| SOUTHWARD TRAINS. | | STATIONS AND SIDINGS. | NORTHWARD TRAINS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EXPRESS. P. M. | MAIL. A. M. | | MAIL. P. M. | EXPRESS P. M. |
| Leaves. | Leaves. | | Arrives | Arrives |
| 6 10 | 8 00 | Huntingdon..... | 12 01 | 6 20 |
| 6 27 | 8 17 | M'Connellstown | 11 44 | 5 57 |
| 6 34 | 8 24 | Pleasant Grove. | 11 37 | 5 50 |
| 6 48 | 8 38 | Marklesburg..... | 11 23 | 5 36 |
| 7 02 | 8 52 | Coffee Run..... | 11 10 | 5 22 |
| 7 09 | 8 59 | Rough & Ready | 11 02 | 5 15 |
| 7 21 | 9 11 | Cove..... | 10 49 | 5 04 |
| 7 25 | 9 15 | Fisher's Summit | 10 45 | 5 00 |
| Arrives | Arrives | | Leaves. | Leaves |
| 7 40 | 9 30 | Saxton ..... | 10 30 | 4 45 |
| Leaves. | Leaves. | | Arrives | Arrives |
| 7 50 | 9 40 | | 10 20 | 4 35 |
| 8 10 | 10 00 | Riddlesburg..... | 10 00 | 4 15 |
| 8 18 | 10 08 | Hopewell..... | 9 52 | 4 07 |
| 8 30 | 10 20 | Piper's Run..... | 9 40 | 3 55 |
| 8 45 | 10 35 | Hamilton..... | 9 25 | 3 40 |
| 8 57 | 10 47 | Bloody Run..... | 9 13 | 3 28 |
| Arrives | Arrives | | | Leaves. |
| 9 00 | 10 50 | Mount Dallas... | 9 10 | 3 25 |

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves | | Arrives | |
| 10 40 | Saxton..... | 9 20 | 4 30 |
| 10 55 | Coalmont..... | 9 05 | 4 15 |
| 11 00 | Crawford..... | 8 55 | 4 05 |
| Arrives | | Leaves. | |
| 11 00 | Dudley ..... | 8 50 | 4 00 |
| | Broad Top City. | | |

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.
Huntingdon, June 14, 1865.-tf

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J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON
BLOODY RUN, PA.

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers, Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING

In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.

NOTIONS,

Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.
TOBACCO,
CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.

DRUGS,

Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.

WE KEEP

On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and on sider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No

GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

WE BUY

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest price in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.
sept. 9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

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JUST RECEIVED
A NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT
OAK HALL,
BLOODY RUN, PA.

---

**J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,**

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large Assortment of Prints, Ginghams, Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.

NOTIONS! NOTIONS!

Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

**BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS**
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPER
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.,&c.
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND LOOKING GLASSES.
WOODEN-WARE,
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.
TOBACCO,—
A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail
DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STUFFS
A general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.
THE DRUG DEPARTMENT
is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles
All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circumstances of all.
NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months without interest.
Bloody Run, June 16, 1865.tf

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WOOLEN
## FACTORY FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale his Woolen manufactory, situate within one mile of New Baltimore, in Allegheny township, Somerset Co., Pa. The property consists of the factory building, with all the requisite machinery for doing country carding and fulling, including a good Parsons' Shearing Machine, a good Log Dwelling House and Log Barn. Also,

**Fifty Acres of Land,**

about thirty-five acres cleared and under fence, o which twenty-five acres are good meadow. Thi property lies on the proposed route of the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville Railroad, and the water power is one of the best within a circuit of thirty-miles, having thirty six to forty feet of fall on a never failing stream of water. For further information address the subscriber at Bedford, Pa. JOHN LUTZ.
Sept. 22, 1865.-tf.

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# Winchester's HYPOPHOSPHITES

ACT PROMPTLY AND CERTAINLY IN ALL
**CASES OF CONSUMTION.**

They *immediately* increase the *strength* and *deepen* the *color* of the *pale blood.* They subdue the *Chills* and *Fever,* and diminish the *Expectoration.* They *check* the *night sweats,* always, in from *seven to fourteen days.* The *appetite* is at once *invigorated,* and the patient *rapidly gains flesh;* the *cough* and the *difficult breathing* are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the *evacuations regular* and *uniform.* ALL THE GENERAL SYMPTOMS DISAPPEAR WITH A RAPIDITY THAT SEEMS MARVELOUS.—*J. F. Churchill,*

**THE HYPOPHOSPHITES**

are an appropriate and SPECIFIC REMEDY for every disorder characterized by any one or more of the following

SYMPTOMS:

*Difficult, Imperfect, or too Rapid Breathing; Coldness of the Extremities; Night or Morning Chills; Heetic; Wasting of Flesh, Enlargement of the glands, or Swellings; Cough; Loss of Strength; Twitching of the nerves or muscles; Shooting Pains through the Shoulders, Chest, Face or Limbs; Partial or Total Loss of the use of the Limbs; Headache; Giddiness; Excessive Paleness; Night Sweats, Loss of Appetite, Heart-Burn Oppression of the Stomach after, or Sinking of the Stomach before eating; Weak or Sour Stomach; Irregularities of the Bowels; Sallow Complexion; Derangements of the Liver or Kidneys; Retarded Growth, or Delayed Dentition, in children; Extreme Sensitiveness to Cold, &c.;* as in the several stages of *Consumption,* in *Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Neuralgia, Paralysis (partial or complete,) &c. and ESPECIALLY in all Female Disorders or Uterine Irregularities,* such as *Difficult, Painful, Suppresser, Scanty, Excessive, Delayed, Premature* or too *Frequent Menstruation.*

**WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES**

are the best remedy known to Medical Science, in every case where the physician commonly prescribes *"tonics," iron, whisky, cod-liver oil, quinine," &c.*

WINCHESTER'S GENUINE PREPARATION *OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES* is the *only reliable form* of this Remedy, and is approved by the Medical Profession generally. *USE NO OTHER NOR ANY REMEDY CONTAINING IRON.*

PRICES:—In 7 oz. Bottles, $1—Six Bottles for $5. In 16 oz. Bottles, $2—Three for $5. Circulars free Sold by all respectable Druggists, and at the sole General Depot in the United States, by

J. WINCHESTER, 36 John St. N. Y
Oct. 21., 1864. 1y.

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GREAT BARGAINS AT THE
**EMPORIUM OF FASHION.**
SHUCK BROTHERS
ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID
LOT OF
**FANCY DRY GOODS,**

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
**BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS**
Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

**SHUCK BROTHERS.**

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.
Bedford, April, 1864. tf.

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BEDFORD NURSERIES
*BEDFORD, PENN'A.*
## T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds, thrifty and healthy. Great inducements are offered to those intending to plant largely, or those buying to sell again, especially of apple.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

Persons at a distance will please write for further information.

Agents wanted to sell trees. Good wages paid.
july28,65 1yr.

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**JUNIATA MILLS.**

The subscribers beg leave to inform their patrons and the public generally, that they continue to carry on the business of

WOOLEN MANUFACTURING

at their old establishment, and are prepared to do ***Manufacturing, Carding, Fulling,*** &c. as usual. They have on hand a large stock of

**Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Flannels, Yarns, &c.**

which they will sell cheap for cash or exchange for wool.

Carding will be done from MAY 15th to SEPTEMBER 15th at eight cents per pound, two cents per pound extra will be charged when they find all or part oil; also on all wool carded out of its regular turn or after the 15th of September.

Wool and Goods, during the season will be regularly taken from and returned to the following places:

ROB'T FYAN'S Store, Bedford.
STATES & CO'S and J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON'S Store, Bloody Run.
A. C. JAMES' Store, Rainsburg.

Terms positively cash on delivery of goods.
June 9.:3t J. LUTZ & CO.

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COME AND SEE
The Largest and Best
STOCK OF
**BOOTS & SHOES**
IN TOWN.

We have just received a SECOND ASSORTMENT of H. E. LONG'S
SUPERIOR PHILADELPHIA MADE
**Ladies' Misses' & Children's**
fine Glove Kid, Tampico, Morocco, English Kid, Goat and English Lasting
BALMORALS, GAITERS, BOOTS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS, and TIES,
With or without heels, made to order, to which we invite the special attention of Ladies in want of a SUPERIOR SHOE.

***G. R. & W. OSTER.***
Bedford, June 2.-tf.

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VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—
In Hopewell Township, Bedford county, near Wishart's Mill, on Yellow Creek, about four miles from Hopewell Station on the H. & B. T. R. R., and within six miles of the Broad Top Coal Mines, which affords one of the best markets in the country for all marketing a farmer can produce. It contains **Two Hundred Acres** good limestone land, about One Huedred and Fifty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—convenient to schools and churches. It is now occupied by Henry Clapper, who will give parties calling to see it any information desired in regard to the land. For further information, address

R. B. WIGTON,
President Glamorgan Iron Co.,
Nov. 18, 1864. tf. Huntingdon, Pa.

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S. & W. SHUCK.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—
HATS AND CAPS.
All descriptions of LEATHER.
500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.
apr. 8, 1864—tf.

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BRITISH PERIODICALS.
VIZ.
**London Quarterly Review** (Conservative.)
**Edinburgh Review** (Whig.)
**Westminster Review** (Radical).
**North British Review** (Free-Church).
AND
**Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine** (Tory)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled,* they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

| | per annum. |
|---|---|
| For any one of the Reviews..... | $4.00 |
| For any two of the Reviews..... | 7.00 " |
| For any three of the Reviews..... | 10.00 " |
| For all four of the Reviews..... | 12.00 " |
| For Blackwood's Magazine..... | 4.00 " |
| For Blackwood and any one Review... | 7.00 " |
| For Blackwood and two of the Reviews | 10.00 " |
| For Blackwood and three of the Reviews | 13.00 " |
| For Blackwood and the four Reviews.... | 15.00 " |

These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1 costing us at this time nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our great Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.
Jan. 27, 1865.

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GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!
THE following kinds of
## Threshing Machines,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF
**P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.**

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
*Proprietor and Manufac'r.*

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE
**BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!**

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES.

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J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.
**DURBORROW & LUTZ,**
BEDFORD, PA.,
## U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
**BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,**
and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married,* payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaudian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried:* 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years